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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XX contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign † marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 18th September, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Electricity Board for Punjab

*1350. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 196 on the 17th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have since set up an Electricity Board; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Punjab Government have not yet been able to set up an Electricity Board as certain doubts have arisen in regard to the competency of the State Government to transfer to the Board those works of the Bhakra Nangal Project which are jointly owned by the Punjab and Rajasthan Governments. The position is under examination.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chairman and one member of the Board have been appointed and if so why?

Shri Hathi: I do not think they have constituted a Board. They were thinking of constituting. In the meantime, they found this legal difficulty.

Shri Ram Krishan: By what time will this matter be finally decided?

Shri Hathi: It won't take much time. But, it will mean some negotiation between the Rajasthan and Punjab Governments and also an amendment in the Act if we find it necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that there is some kind of a conflict between the Rajasthan and Punjab Governments, will this question be taken up at the Zonal Council or some other forum to resolve this kind of deadlock?

Shri Hathi: The Irrigation Ministry is shortly calling a meeting of the Punjab and Rajasthan representatives and we hope to settle that question there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Central Government has also advised the Punjab Government that the viewpoint taken by them is not tenable?

Shri Hathi: The legal difficulty is that the Punjab State has to transfer all the assets to the Electricity Board. Now, the Rajasthan Government is a shareholder in that project. The legal aspect that has to be examined is whether the Punjab Government without the concurrence of the Rajasthan Government could transfer that. Therefore, an agreement has to be reached between the Rajasthan and Punjab Governments. For that, we are convening a meeting.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the idea of having an Electricity Board emanated from the Centre or from the Punjab Government?

Shri Hathi: It is under the provisions of the Act which this Parliament has passed.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether all the State Governments have expressed themselves against the setting up of Electricity Boards mainly because it limits their discretion to extend electricity to under-developed areas in their own States?

Shri Hathi: No State has objected on that ground. In fact, out of fourteen, including Jammu and Kashmir, nine States have already formed them. Only four have not. Nobody has objected on that ground.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is because the Centre has rubbed it on the State Governments.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Electricity Board in Orissa will take charge of the Hirakud electricity project?

Shri Hathi: When it is formed, it should take charge.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that it is the Centre that is providing money for Bhakra Nangal, has not the Centre overriding power over Punjab and Rajasthan to see to it that it sets up a Board very soon?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of exercising any overriding power. The question is this. Loans are given to both the States, Rajasthan and Punjab. Before the assets are transferred by the Punjab Government to the Punjab Electricity Board, the interests of the Rajasthan Government have also to be looked to and for that, an agreement has to be reached between the two State Governments.

Shri Ram Krishan: In view of this difficulty, is there any proposal to set up a joint Board for Punjab and Rajasthan?

Shri Hathi: The whole question is under consideration whether a joint Board could be formed in this way or not. It is all under examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Central Government tendered any advice in this matter to the Government of Punjab?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. We have. Therefore we are calling a meeting.

Palam Air Port

*1351. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision whether the Palam air port will remain with the Civil Aviation Department or with the I.A.F.;

(b) whether all schemes of improvement of the Airport have been held up so far pending decision regarding the ownership of the Airport;

(c) the nature of such schemes for improvements; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to consider them even before a decision about ownership is taken?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Palam Airport is, at present, in joint use by the Civil Aviation Department and the I.A.F. No change is contemplated in that position in the near future.

(b) to (d). A scheme for the development of Palam Airport for jet air-transport operations is under the consideration of Government. These developments are expected to be undertaken irrespective of what the ultimate decision regarding the ownership of the Palam Airport is going to be.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are going to have jet planes very soon. May I know whether the airport would be repaired to receive these aircrafts and heavier aircrafts by that time? What steps have already been taken in that direction?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is not only a question of repairs. It is a question of construction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did not say 'repairs'; 'developed', I said.

Shri Mohiuddin: The proposal to make the airport runway sufficiently long to receive jets is under active consideration of the Government and it is hoped that before the jets begin to operate, the runway will be ready to receive them.

Shri Hariah Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that there was a definite proposal for a separate civil aviation port and even certain equipment had been ordered for it and received here? May I know what has happened to that?

Shri Mohiuddin: The question regarding Palam Airport, whether it should be permanently under the I.A.F. or should be handed over for civilian purposes has been under consideration for a long time. As far as I know, no equipment was ordered for this purpose. Of course, equipment are flowing in all the time for the purpose of civilian use.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the fact that the Palam Airport is under double control of the I.A.F. and the Civil Aviation department, may I know if most of the damages are so extensive that recently an Aeroflot could not land and it had to be diverted to another airport in the U.P.?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a fact that an aeroplane had to be diverted. That is due not to control by one or the other. That is due to the cracks in the runway which generally appear from time to time on every runway. They have got to be repaired. I am informed that in about a week's time, the runway will be restored to restricted use.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if flood-lighting arrangements in the Palam Airport are according to I.C.A.O. standards?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is an international port. I think they are.

Shri Hariah Chandra Mathur: What is the administrative machinery at present functioning for the joint control and management of this port? What is the respective responsibility of the two sections?

Shri Mohiuddin: Administratively, it is under the I.A.F. and the civilian aeroplanes land there according to the rules and regulations that are laid down for the civilian use of the airport.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. Earlier questions receive larger attention even though there may be other questions more important later on. Next question.

Establishment of a Subsidiary Port at Geonkhali

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*1354. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to set up a subsidiary port at Geonkhali is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. In the opinion of technical experts, Geonkhali is not suitable for siting a new port.

(b) The question of selecting an alternative site for the construction of a subsidiary port to Calcutta is under investigation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that all the requirements for a subsidiary port remain Geonkhali except that there is silting beyond Diamond Harbour? If so, may I know whether dredging arrangements beyond Diamond Harbour have been carried out?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the expert opinion of the World Bank Technical Mission who visited us in

October-November, 1957, Calcutta requires in its vicinity a deep harbour with a deep draft capable of taking in steamers of the future, meaning thereby up to 40 ft. draft. That condition is not found to be obtainable in Geonkhali where according to the experts at low tide we may not get beyond 26 ft. Apart from that, even if we locate one at Geonkhali, there is still a bar to be crossed, the Ballari bar.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I request the hon. Minister to find out whether the depth of the water at Geonkhali is 26 ft.? It is more than 60 ft.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We go by the expert opinion, but I can assure the hon. Member that there is no difference of opinion whatsoever so far as the setting up of a subsidiary port near Calcutta is concerned. The difference, the resolution of which depends upon the opinion of the experts, is only in regard to the siting, whether it should be at the "tuft" point or it should be at Geonkhali or Haldia or elsewhere. That point is under expert examination, and we shall have to depend for that upon expert opinion.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Even if it is not at Geonkhali, I understand from the hon. Minister that it has been decided that a subsidiary port should be set up to help Calcutta port. The question is: there is a site very near Geonkhali. Is Government contemplating to set up a site at that place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said just now, steps for siting are being taken. In fact, the hon. Member might know, because I have already stated in the House, that we have already asked for the services of Mr. Posthuma who came at the head of the World Bank Technical Mission last year to come again and advise us in regard to that. We have also asked for the services of another expert from abroad, and at the moment they are themselves studying the report of another French expert, Prof. Lecras. They have also asked for certain data which are being collected.

Revenue and Block Development Officers

*1356. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has succeeded in impressing on the States the desirability of separating the functions and personnel of Revenue and Block Development Officers; and

(b) if so, the number of States which have fallen in line with the Bombay State in separating the two functions in their States?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir, on most of the States.

(b) All States, except Bihar.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of States that have up to this time separated the two functions, and the difficulties that lie in the way of Bihar Government in separating them?

Shri S. K. Dey: Conditions in Bihar are slightly different from what obtain in other States in the sense that Bihar never had the revenue services at the village level and at the Tehsil level such as existed elsewhere. Secondly, because of the under-developed nature of the territory, Bihar has a relatively acute shortage of educated persons. That is what the State Government pleaded. All the same, we are trying to pursue the matter with the State Government, and they have promised to review the situation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister evidently means all the Bihari educated men have come away to Parliament!

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there are many Bihari graduates moving here and there for jobs, that there is no shortage of educated men

in Bihar, and that this plea that there is shortage of educated men in Bihar is not correct?

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of asking him? He should ask the local Government.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether all the States have accepted the principle of the non-officials being President of the Block Development Committee and if so, which are the States which have now enforced it?

Shri S. K. Dey: That is an entirely separate question. This proposal has been conveyed to the State Governments, and they are gradually trying to implement it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know in this connection if the hon. Minister is aware that the Block Development Officers have been saddled with magisterial duties as circle officers in their respective areas in West Bengal?

Shri S. K. Dey: As far as I know, the Block Development Officers in West Bengal have no magisterial duties, but they are supposed to do relief and other operations which circle officers in the past were doing. That is what we have been told by the West Bengal Government.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether any directions have been sent from the Centre to the States regarding the recruitment of revenue officials as Block Development Officers?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have told the State Governments that they could recruit Block Development Officers from the open market, by promoting existing personnel from the various technical departments, and also by absorbing some suitable personnel from the revenue services.

Shri C. R. Basappa: The Project Officer in my State happens to be a subdivisional officer. May I know whether these subdivisional officers are also allowed because they are revenue officers? They continue to be Project Officers and they give personal assistance to the Deputy Commissioners to preside over Block Development meetings. What steps will be taken in this connection?

Shri S. K. Dey: The Project Officer is now an old institution which has since been abolished. The subdivisional officer is expected only to supervise the activities of the Block Development Officer.

Training of Auxiliary Health Workers

*1357. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the training of Auxiliary Health Workers has been started;

(b) if so, the number of such training centres opened up-to-date under the various State Governments; and

(c) the amount spent to start these training centres?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Three at the following places:—

(i) Public Health Institute, Patna.

(ii) Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

(iii) Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur.

(c) Grants-in-aid of Rs. 15,181 during 1957-58 and Rs. 4,811 during 1958-59 have been paid to the Governments of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh respectively towards the establishment of training centres for Auxiliary Health Workers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that during the First Five Year Plan this training was given in existing schools? May I know how many schools have been opened during the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose?

Shri Karmarkar: This particular scheme was conceived as a result of a resolution passed by the Central Council of Health in 1955. As I said, these are the three States which have been working the scheme. The West Bengal Government have some such scheme under consideration, but the proposals have not yet reached us. From the other States we have not received any schemes.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जिन जिन राज्यों में अभी तक इस प्रकार के केन्द्र नहीं खुले हैं, उन उन राज्यों से क्या केन्द्र की कोई लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है, और क्या जिन राज्यों में अभी तक केन्द्र नहीं खुले हैं क्या वहां शीघ्र इस तरह के केन्द्र खुलने वाले हैं, यदि खुलने वाले हैं तो कब तक ?

श्री करमरकर : हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से लिखापढ़ी करते हैं और उन के पास से जब प्रपोजल्स आते हैं तो उन पर सोचते हैं और उन को मुनासिब सहायता देते हैं । आज तक जो प्रपोजल सफल हुए हैं उन की फेहरिस्त में ने बताई है । अगर बाकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से स्कीम्स आ जायेंगी तो हम उन पर विचार करेंगे ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जब यह योजना बनाई गई थी तो कुछ ऐसा विचार था कि जो गांवों में बैठ कर काम कर रहे हैं या थोड़ी हिकमत सीख कर काम कर रहे हैं उन को थोड़ी सी और शिक्षा दे कर डाक्टरों की सहायता में लगा दिया जाये । तो अभी तक जो आग्जिलरी परसोनल तैयार किया गया है उस में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी होगी क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकेंगे ?

श्री करमरकर : जनाब, इस वक्त मेरे पास इन्फर्मेशन मौजूद नहीं है, जो कि मैं हाउस के सामने रखूं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the training given to nurses and midwives under this scheme is purely meant for Community Development Projects or it is for general?

Shri Karmarkar: The idea of training these auxiliary medical personnel was with the object that they should be entrusted not with diagnosis and treatment of diseases, not beyond what is necessary as part of ordinary first-aid work. Their training should be such as to enable them to assist the health authorities in as large a measure as possible in preventive measures including sanitation, health education etc. So the syllabus also is so arranged as to give them tuition on subjects like anatomy, physiology, food and nutrition, microbiology, immunisation, vaccines, sera, storage etc., so that they may become good aids to competent medical officers. So they are not to take the place of medical men; they are to aid them in their work.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या यूनियन टेरीटरीज के अन्दर भी इस किस्म के केन्द्र खुले हैं, जहां इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी तक तो नहीं खुले हैं । अगर वहां से प्रोपोजल्ज आ जायेंगे, तो खुलेंगे ।

श्री अजराज सिंह : वहां तक आप ही करेंगे ।

Dr. Melkote: May I know the number under training and the period of training?

Shri Karmarkar: At the training establishment at the Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, 33 candidates were admitted during 1957-58. 50 more candidates will be admitted in 1958-59. The training centre at the Public Health Institute, Patna, has a maximum capacity of 50 students a year. As regards the Visakhapatnam College, I have no figures. The course is for two years.

Shri Kediyan: Have Government any idea as to the number of auxiliary health workers to be trained

during the Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no idea myself at the moment, but if the hon. Member gives notice, I shall look into it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then who will have it?

Robberies on Indian Railways

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*1358. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 817 on the 25th August, 1958 and state the steps taken to prevent incidence of thefts and dacoities on running trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 123.]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of cases which have happened in 1956, 1957 and 1958 in spite of taking all the measures mentioned in the statement?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Figures are not readily available. I require separate notice.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether, in spite of taking all these measures, crime on the railways is on the increase in 1957 as compared to 1956 and in 1958 as compared to 1957?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have asked for notice. Unless I have the figures, I cannot say anything.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : रेलवे मंत्री जी ने यह जो विवरण दिया है, उस से यह ज्ञात होता है कि रेलवे की रक्षा की व्यवस्था प्रान्तीय सरकारों के ऊपर है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की सीधी जिम्मेदारी क्यों नहीं लेता, जिस की आये दिन यहां पर चर्चा होती रहती है, और यह काम रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फ़ोर्स को क्यों नहीं सौंपता ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : यह जिम्मेदारी दो किस्म की है । रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फ़ोर्स की जिम्मेदारी रेलवे की प्रापर्टी की हिफ़ाज़त करना है । जो मुसाफ़िर रेलवे में सफ़र करते हैं, उन की और चलती गाड़ियों पर जो डकैतियां वगैरह होती हैं, उन की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है, चूंकि यह ला एंड आर्डर की प्राबलम है ।

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that special drives are launched to round up trespassers and suspicious persons in yards and other railway premises and prosecuted under section 122 of the Indian Railways Act. May I know how many trespassers and suspicious persons in yards have been rounded up so far since the launching of the drive?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I require notice.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सब से ज्यादा चोरी किस रेलवे में हुई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : सब से ज्यादा चोरी तो ईस्टर्न रेलवे में हुई है और दूसरे नम्बर पर साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस का कोई कारण पता लगा है कि वहां पर सब से ज्यादा चोरी क्यों हुई और दूसरी जगह कम क्यों हुई ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : जो लोग चोरी करते हैं, ग़ालिबन वहां उन की तादाद ज्यादा है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani.

Shri Bimal Ghose: When he has no figures, how does he know?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I have called an hon. Member, no other hon. Member should rise.

Shri Tangamani: Has it been brought to the notice of Government

that on the 8th of this month at Kodambakam in Madras, there was a hold-up and when it was reported, the Station Master himself was stabbed and there was neither the watch and ward nor railway police on the spot?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Watch and Ward are not provided at each and every station. They are posted at important stations. In this particular case, there was a gang of men; they got drunk and created some disturbance at the station.

श्री प० ला० बाकपाल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सब से ज्यादा चोरी ईस्टर्न रेलवे में हुई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे वर्कशाप्स में जो चोरियां होती हैं, क्या वे भी इस में शामिल हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो सवाल पूछा गया है, वह रनिंग ट्रेन्ज—चलती गाड़ियों—में होने वाली चोरियों और डकैतियों के बारे में है । वर्कशाप्स में होने वाली चोरियां इस में शामिल नहीं हैं ?

श्री प० ला० बाकपाल : वर्कशाप्स में जो चोरियां होती हैं, क्या उन की जिम्मेदारी वाच एण्ड वार्ड स्टाफ़ पर नहीं है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : बिल्कुल नहीं है

Shri Goray: A few days back the Railway Minister had said that the number of ticketless travellers was the maximum on the Eastern Railway. Today the Deputy Minister has said that thefts are at their maximum on the Eastern Railway. Is there any connection between the two?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is more than I can say.

Mr. Speaker: The other day I suggested that instead of having only one discussion once in a year, so far as amenities and other matters are concerned, if the hon. Minister had no objection, he might have discussions with hon. Members inside the House or outside. If it is to be inside the House, I will allot time for it.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes. You gave that suggestion. Since then I think we have written to your Secretariat. We welcome the idea of having a discussion for two or three hours, apart from the budget discussions.

Mr. Speaker: All that I meant to suggest to the hon. Minister was that greater emphasis might be laid on the question of safeguarding not only property but the people who travel in the trains, who are in the stations, then property in the workshop etc. We will confine ourselves to one aspect and then discuss the others later, because two or three hours will be too short for discussing everything.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have no objection. I am always prepared to have these matters discussed in the House. It is for you to adjust the timings.

Mr. Speaker: I will adjust it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the Railway Ministry or I am concerned, I welcome the idea of having frequent discussions in the House so that we could profit by the suggestions of hon. Members. We have nothing to hide from the House. There have been such incidents which are causing anxiety to us. But you will realise that according to the Constitution, law and order and police are State subjects. Even if we detect certain things, our Watch and Ward staff or the Railway Protection Force cannot take any action. They have to report to the State Police who are to proceed with investigation and things like that. Our staff is only to render assistance to the State Police. So that is a handicap we are working under, and I do not think it will be possible for the Central Government to assume all the responsibilities. But, as I said, I welcome the idea of having frequent discussions in the House.

Mr. Speaker: All that I meant was that there ought to be no wrong without a remedy. I do not know whether

the Constitution will stand in the way. But let there be a discussion. Some remedy must be found to avoid all these, at any rate, to create a sense of security in the minds of the travelling public. The hon. Minister ought not feel helpless merely because the State Governments may not be co-ordinating or co-operating. Let us discuss this matter. The hon. Minister may himself initiate the discussion and indicate what are the difficulties so that the House may give suggestions or it may be in the form of a non-official motion. I have no objection either way. The hon. Minister himself may ask for some time or I will allot time to a non-official motion.

Shri P. C. Bose: What about G.R.P.?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, it is under State Governments.

As I have said, we welcome the idea of having frequent discussions in the House apart from the budget discussions. As you suggested, in every session some time should be set apart for discussion of the Railways. I said I agree to that suggestion and it is for you now to fix the time in every session, whether it is two hours or three hours or whatever it may. All I said is I welcome the idea.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, there is a motion regarding railway accidents pending before the House for a long time and it has been admitted by you. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I shall fix up a time. Next question.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The motion has been accepted by you for discussion. There are also thefts and dacoities in railway stations.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out and fix a time as early as possible.

Telco Locomotives

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1308. **Shri Jaganatha Rao:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Warior:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Telco have finally quoted a price of Rs. 3·93 lakhs per locomotive while the Railway Board have offered only Rs. 3·75 lakhs per locomotive for the period commencing 1st April, 1958; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Since the Company have not accepted the offer of Rs. 3·75 lakhs per locomotive, the case has now been referred to arbitration

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know who is the arbitrator to whom the case has been referred?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Mr. Majumdar, ex-Judge of the Bengal (Calcutta) High Court.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know when he is required to give the award?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We expect that he would be taking up the assignment in the very near future. It won't take long.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the difference in cost of Rs. 18,000 between the price quoted by the firm and that offered by Government is due entirely to the overhead charges of the firm on each locomotive? What is the charge as compared for each locomotive by the Chittaranjan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Chittaranjan locomotive is a broad guage locomotive and the total cost of a

Chittaranjan produced locomotive is Rs. 4·77 lakhs. But a comparison would not be fair.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the term of reference to the arbitrator?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The term of reference is whether the price of 200 locomotives delivered or to be delivered by Messrs. Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd., to Government during the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1960 should be Rs. 3,92,861 per locomotive as had been quoted by the Company or Rs. 3,74,994 per locomotive as has been offered by the Government as calculated by them.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What is the imported cost of a similar locomotive from other countries, say Japan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not imported any metre gauge locomotive since 1955.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What is the price charged?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Since 1955 we have not imported any.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the basis for this difference of charges offered by Government and claimed by the Company?

Mr. Speaker: Should it be investigated here?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: On what basis have they put the price at that figure?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The differences are on various items. Because there is a difference between the price offered by the Railway Ministry and the price quoted by the Company and because we could not agree, the matter has been referred to arbitration.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is in the arbitrator's hands.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Why not give it to the Tariff Commission instead of referring to a Judge as an arbitrator?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Of course, on the last occasion the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission. But this time we thought that since the issue was very limited—the difference between Rs. 375,000 and odd and Rs. 393,000 and odd—it should be referred to one-man arbitration so that the matter could be settled earlier.

Contributory Health Scheme

*1360. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Contributory Health Scheme is facing difficulties due to paucity of doctors and other medical staff;

(b) whether the Government servants as well as doctors have been complaining about it; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 124.]

Shri Tangamani: In the statement I find that there are as many as 4 lakhs of people who are covered by the scheme but there are only 40 medical officers at present. It works out at one doctor for 10,000 employees. May I know how many more doctors are proposed for this year and how many will be taken in?

Shri Karmarkar: The 40 medical officers including 11 specialists were employed at the commencement of the scheme in 1954, when the number of beneficiaries was 2,23,000. But, at present the number of doctors is 181 including 30 specialists; and 44 additional medical men are proposed to be appointed.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the proportion will be kept at one per thousand as in the E.S.I. Scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: We are trying to give as adequate service as possible. We have no fixed percentage—so many medical men to so many patients. If a certain dispensary requires more of medical men and there is greater crowd there, then we will try to supplement the strength.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the civilian Defence employees numbering about 8,000 are deprived of the benefits of this scheme because their places of work are Delhi Cantt. and Shakhurbasti? Why this discrimination?

Shri Karmarkar: Civil employees under the Government of India?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The civilian Defence employees of the Government of India. Their place of work is Delhi Cantt. though they are living in Delhi proper and New Delhi.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know. I should like to have notice for giving the precise answer. We are trying to cover as much as possible all the Government of India servants who are entitled to the benefits of the scheme.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the hon. Minister tell us how the cost *per capita* has worked out as compared with the estimates that were prepared at the beginning of the scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: The scheme naturally increased in accordance with the increase in the number of the beneficiaries. The necessary services and costs also went on progressively increasing. As I said earlier the figure was 2,23,000 and the Budget expenditure was Rs. 15,87,805 for 1954-55. The number of beneficiaries today is about 4 lakhs and our expenditure last year—1957-58—was Rs. 40,73,750. Our receipts have also increased. In 1954-55, it was a part year and so I must give the figure for 1955-56. Our expenditure was Rs. 27,32,342; and our receipts were Rs. 16,55,601. For 1957-58, as against the expenditure figure I mentioned earlier, the receipts have also increased to Rs. 23,46,444. That is the position.

Shri Dasappa: May I know when these additional 44 posts were sanctioned; and how many of them have since been filled?

Shri Karmarkar: I said, it is proposed to add these subject to the normal routine processes if these posts are found to be necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the number of beneficiaries who report at the dispensaries on the average per day and the number of doctors who serve them?

Shri Karmarkar: The number of doctors I have already given including the specialists. On an average, the daily attendance in the dispensaries has risen up to 10,676 every day at all the dispensaries. The total number treated during that year is 32,50,930.

Shri Tangamani: Has it been brought to the notice of Government that in Paharganj where there are 4 government colonies there is only one dispensary and the dispensary in Sadr Bazar has been abolished as a result of which people have to travel long distances and most of them have to go to private doctors in spite of being beneficiaries of this scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of this particular instance mentioned. But, it sometimes happens that, owing to the irregular dispersal of the number of Government employees in different places, at a particular dispensary the Government servants find much inconvenience. At other places where there is a concentrated strength of Government employees like Vinay Nagar or Lodi Colony, they are obviously receiving better service. But, at places where the number of beneficiaries are scattered, we are helpless in the matter.

Import of Rice

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*1361. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of rice imported from 1st April, 1958 so far;

(b) the quantity to be imported during the remaining period of the current financial year; and

(c) the value of rice thus imported or to be imported?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose such information about import programme.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government of Thailand has offered some rice to India and whether that offer has been accepted?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that it is not proper that the House should insist that information should be given about the import programme and our stock position. The trade will, naturally, take advantage of that and it may also prejudicially affect our negotiations inside as well as outside the country. The informal Committee of the Members of Parliament belonging to all parties was there and there was more or less an understanding that hon. Members would not press for divulging stock position and import programmes.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether in the past the Government was giving information about import of rice from Burma and other countries? What is the difficulty in giving that information now?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have all along been giving such information but such an understanding was reached in the Committee which I referred to where Members belonging to all parties such as Shri Asoka Mehta, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and other eminent hon. Members were a party to that understanding.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether this subject was discussed in that meeting? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this particular case I may inform this House that not a single pie can be paid without the authorisation from this House in accordance with the terms of the agreement. This House has allocated a sum of Rs. 22·79 crores to import about 5·3 lakh tons but I think it will not be proper to give the figures as to what quantity has been imported so far and what are the possible imports, etc

Shri Ranga: What is the price at which we are purchasing the imported rice from the different countries? Is it at a higher price than that prevailing in this country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are now importing only from Burma and the S.M.S. quality is £ 32, free on board and fully boiled comes to £ 32·11.

Shortage of Nurses in Delhi

*1362. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great shortage of nurses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage; and

(c) how far these steps have yielded results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is no great shortage of nurses in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

With regard to part (a), I would like to add that the hospitals under the Central Government, i.e., Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals, are however facing shortage of nurses as these Hospitals have been expanded considerably and are not training centres for nurses like the Irwin Hospital and the Victoria Zanana

Hospital under the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi respectively. The shortage of nurses in Delhi is about 16 per cent. of the sanctioned strength. Total number of nursing staff of different categories sanctioned for the hospitals in Delhi is 751. That is the present position.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: The hon. Minister says that there is no shortage. May I know whether any schedule has been prepared by the Indian Medical Council or the Nursing Council as to the number of beds for each nurse and whether the strength of the nurses is sufficient according to that schedule in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: The general formula adopted in sanctioning the strength of nurses in hospitals under Delhi Administration is as follows: one student nurse for five beds, one staff nurse for ten beds and one sister for a ward of 30 to 50 beds. That is the sanctioned strength but as I said there is a shortage of 16 per cent. of the sanctioned strength. Regarding the two hospitals under the care of the Government of India, we are trying to fill the shortage to the best of our ability; we advertise and so on but the response is not very encouraging. It is time, I think, we consider opening nurses training classes in these hospitals themselves.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Is it a fact that trained and qualified nurses are unemployed in other parts of the country?

Shri Karmarkar: I should not think so though different States may be in different positions in regard to this matter. In Assam for instance I find that there was a good number of nurses in the hospitals but in Delhi we are finding a dearth of nurses.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister has said that there was no great shortage of nurses in Delhi. Is it a fact that hundreds of beds in the hospitals in Delhi both under the Corporation and the Government of India are lying vacant for several months for lack of adequate personnel, particularly nurses, and such hospitals include the Willingdon Hospital and S. J. Tuberculosis hospital.

Shri Karmarkar: I can only say that my hon. friend is entirely in the wrong. Owing to the shortage of beds we have come to a stage to accommodate patients much against our will even on the ground. Regarding the Delhi Administration, I should like to have notice but so far as I know, there also the accommodation of beds is not sufficient

Damodar Valley Project

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*1363. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Siddanagjappa:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 on the 28th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposal that the Central Government should assume exclusive responsibility for the Damodar Valley Project and that the loans incurred by West Bengal and Bihar should be written off has been accepted; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal was considered by the Government of India very carefully but was not accepted as the question raised by the West Bengal Government was by no means peculiar to that State. The acceptance of the West Bengal Government's proposal would have far reaching financial implications as a number of States have undertaken River Valley Development Schemes which are being financed by the Central Government.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: What were the causes which compelled the West Bengal Government to hand over this project to the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: The main reason that was advanced by the West Bengal Government was that they would not be in a position to repay the loan advanced by the Central Government.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the cases was that this project or the targets fixed in the D.V.C. project had not been achieved? Is that the reason why the West Bengal Government has felt to hand over the project to this Government?

Shri Hathi: As far as my information goes, that was not the main ground.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarity: May I know if it is a fact that the D.V.C. water supply in the canals even in this first year of drought has been most unsatisfactory and that is one of the reasons why the West Bengal Government felt that it would not be able to utilise the D.V.C. according to the promises made?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government has taken into consideration the severe strictures in the audit report of the D.V.C. and whether they are also considering the question of reconstituting the D.V.C. as proposed by them earlier?

Mr. Speaker: This is only handing over and taking over. Simply because D.V.C. is there, can all questions be asked? Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I want to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. The hon. Member comes from Cape Comorin.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I came only last week from that side—from Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. Next question.

B.A.K. Loop Line between Nimtita Station and Tildanga

*1364. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Survey has been made and any decision taken for any new alignment of the B.A.K. loop line between Nimtita station and Tildanga and Barharwa Junction stations, or for linking up the B.A.K. Loop line after Nimtita station with the Sahibgunj loop at or after the Pakur Station;

(b) if so, when the actual work for the restoration of the disrupted railway link at Dhulian Ganga between Nimtita and Tildanga on the B.A.K. loop along the new alignment will be taken in hand; and

(c) whether any amount has been allotted for this work during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Preliminary Engineering Survey has been carried out for restoration of through traffic between Nimtita and Tildanga Stations on a new alignment of the B.A.K. Loop line.

(b) Examination of the report has revealed that a short 9 mile diversion costing nearly half a crore rupees will be of little avail. A more lasting solution will be in a 25 mile diversion between Jangipur Road and Tildanga along the West bank of the proposed Farraka Canal. The latter Scheme has, however, not yet been finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government has taken into consideration the facts that this line provides the alternative route for traffic from North Bengal, Assam and North Bihar to Calcutta and also if the Government has taken steps to expedite the enquiries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are well aware that this is an important line but the point is that this proposed

scheme of nine miles does not really solve the problem.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am not interested in any nine mile scheme. I am only interested in knowing whether any diversion line would be constructed.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The solution as submitted already is to take it along the West bank of the Farraka Canal. The Farraka canal has not been decided upon and the Central Water and Power Commission has not finalised the canal scheme. So, it depends upon that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Does this mean that neither the 9 mile diversion nor the other is going to be undertaken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a question of having any alternative like that; the question is that the 25 mile diversion hangs upon the other thing and, therefore, we will have to expedite the other thing first.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know how this new alignment—either the 25 miles alignment or the 9 mile alignment—is dependent upon the Farraka Canal, because there was already a line and the Farraka Canal has not yet been constructed—God only knows when it will be constructed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would request hon. Members to address the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with regard to Farraka Canal, and when they have got a definite answer from them we shall decide upon this.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are all decisions in regard to minor arrangements that have to be made and which are absolutely necessary now dependent on the coming in of the Farraka Canal? In view of the fact that the Irrigation Ministry has not given any specific date even with regard to the construction of the Farraka Canal, I would request the hon. Minister to give us some idea as to whether the 9 mile or the 25 mile route will be done now within a year; if not, will he tell us as to when it will be done?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member only wants to know if, in view of the fact that the Irrigation Ministry has not yet come to any conclusion, it cannot be expedited by having any alternative route.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If we make this 9 mile diversion it would be an utter waste; therefore, we are depending upon the Irrigation Ministry to finalise the scheme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know from the Ministry of Railways the line which they are constructing to connect North Bengal with South Bengal, because we have had no communication since the partition?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are plenty of roads, and road traffic is now on the increase. So far as the railway line is concerned, the West Bengal Government have suggested the laying of a new line between Pakur and Tildanga. Even that is only a short-term measure, and we are thinking definitely of a long-term measure and a more satisfactory solution of the problem.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I just know how the construction of a new long-term alignment proposed by the Railway Ministry is dependent upon the construction of the Farraka Canal?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Because these two will go side by side. As I said, it will go along the west bank of the Farraka Canal.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it the idea of the Railway Ministry that the transport difficulty from North Bengal and North Bihar to Calcutta will be solved through road transport and no proper railway line will be provided?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is not the idea.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is what the hon. Deputy Minister stated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Immediately and temporarily that seems to be the solution till we decide upon a permanent solution.

Decimal Coins to suit Public Telephone Call Machines

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*1365. { **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1875 on the 26th April, 1958 and state:

(a) the time by which suitable alterations in the telephone machines will be effected to enable people to use public telephones with the help of decimal coins; and

(b) the decision taken as to the denomination of the new decimal coin to be used for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) About six months.

(b) The present decision is to have a charge of 15 nP.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know how it is proposed to insert in the slot of the telephone machine 15 nP.?

Shri S. K. Patil: We are devising some kind of a plan by which two consecutive insertions of two coins—10 nP. and 5 nP.—will produce the desired results.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: If two coins can produce the desired results, cannot Government adjust machines so that the second coin can be of 2 nP.; why does it want to profiteer?

Shri S. K. Patil: It could have been, say, 12½ nP. exactly, but since the coins are now 10 and 5 and since the telephone side requires development and a little money also, we have made it 15 nP.

Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda

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*1367. { **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** **Shri Ramji Verma:**

Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Controller of the Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works, Ltd., Khadda has shown any profit and has improved the machine of the factory;

(b) whether Government has decided to auction the said mill for the realisation of Government dues etc.; and

(c) if so, what were the dues at the time the factory was taken under control and what are the present dues?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The financial year of the factory will close on 30th September, 1958 and it is expected to make a profit of about Rs. 1 lakh. Due to paucity of funds no improvement in the machinery could be effected.

(b) Yes. The State Government have decided to auction the mill for non-payment of Government dues.

(c) The Government dues and total liabilities when the factory was taken under Government control in September, 1955 were Rs. 10·40 lakhs and Rs. 27·82 lakhs respectively as compared to Rs. 19·06 lakhs and Rs. 27·09 lakhs at present. The liabilities in 1955 included Rs. 5·94 lakhs for arrears of cane price and Co-operative Society's commission and Rs. 4.96 lakhs on account of loan from bank. There are no arrears of cane price now nor any outstanding bank loan.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what were the original dues when the control of the company was taken over by Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The company was first taken over on 14th July, 1954, when the District Magistrate of Deoria was authorised to take it under the

Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. I have already stated the position in 1955.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: After the factory has been under the control of Government, either directly or through somebody else, may I know whether any reduction has been made in the dues of the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No reduction has been made in the dues of the Government. The cane cess and income tax for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 are due and action is being taken.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any proprietor of the factory is prepared at present to take over the management and pay the dues in instalment?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this point, our experience has been rather disappointing. We entrusted the management of this company with the biggest shareholder, Rani Rabadi Devi, but the mill did not work properly. After that we entrusted it with some other person on the recommendation of the State Government, but that also did not work properly. Now Shri K. P. Jain has been appointed the authorised controller and the work is now running more or less satisfactorily.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government is aware that because of the practice of entrusting the management of such controlled companies like Doiwala, Mohiuddinpur and Khadda to functionaries of the department who are responsible for making the policy with regard to sugar, other companies in the same trade have a grievance against Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I said, only now an authorised controller has been appointed by Government. Our experience has been disappointing as far as private persons are concerned. When the authorised controller took over the management, there were practically no funds at the disposal of the company and it was in a very heavily involved position. We are trying to rectify things.

Shri C. D. Pande: I want to know whether it is a healthy practice to give the control of sugar factories to functionaries of the department who are responsible for making the policy in regard to sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this particular case, Sir, we resorted to that only as a last course. Previously two private persons were appointed and, as I said, our experience was disappointing.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the liabilities of this company have increased or decreased after Government took it over in 1955?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, to a certain extent there have been certain further liabilities also, so that the figures have not shown any appreciable fall. As I said, in 1955 the figures were Rs. 10.40 lakhs and Rs. 27.82 lakhs respectively and now it is Rs. 19.06 lakhs and Rs. 27.09 lakhs.

Shri Jadhav: May I know what is the cane-crushing capacity of this sugar factory, and what is the condition of the machinery there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been an overhauling of the machinery after the authorised controller took charge, and there are no funds available to make any further improvement with regard to the machinery. I want notice to answer the question in regard to the capacity of the factory.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What about the auction? May I know whether the auction is going to take place, and are the Government going to run the mill?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The auction was fixed for 11th August. A writ petition was filed in the Allahabad High Court by some of the shareholders and auction has been stayed.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has considered the

desirability of auctioning out somebody else's property if the liability of a company has increased after the Government had taken over the management?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The major portion of the amount is that which has been incurred before the Government had taken over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacturing of Aircraft Refueller

*1352. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standard Vacuum Oil Company has succeeded in manufacturing an aircraft refueller in India;

(b) if so, the extent of indigenous parts used in its manufacture; and

(c) how does this refueller compare with the imported one as far as its performance and cost are concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the indigenous parts used in the manufacture of the refueller is reported to be approximately 50 per cent. of the total cost.

(c) The cost of the refueller (Under wing Turbo refueller 2400 Imperial Gallon capacity), fabricated by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is estimated at Rs. 90,000 while the cost of an imported refueller of a similar type and design is Rs. 1,40,000 approximately. As regards the performance, the Oil Company claims that this refueller compares quite favourably with the imported one.

दिल्ली में भूमि का कटाव

*१३५३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में भूमि का कटाव रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) और (ख). कन्टूर बन्डिंग (contour bunding), गल्ली प्लगिंग (gully plugging) और वनरोपण जैसे भूमि संरक्षण के उपाय सन् १९५०-५१ से दिल्ली राज्य में किये जा रहे हैं ।

सन् १९५१ से, लगभग १,१७७ एकड़ में, वनरोपण कर दिया गया है और दिल्ली के दक्षिण में महरौली के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में गल्ली प्लगिंग का काम किर दिया गया है । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ये काम अन्य १,४०० एकड़ों मे करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

मिट्टी को जमाने और हवा की कावट पैदा करने के लिये नजफ़गढ़ क्षेत्र में सड़क के दोनों तरफ २२ मील तक, सिंचाई नालों के साथ, तथा २९८ एकड़ में जमना नदी के किनारों के साथ पेड़ लगाये जा चुके हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वैद्य

*१३५५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वैद्यों के पदों को अब तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन पदों को कब तक स्थायी किया जायगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सभी आयुर्वेदिक संस्थायें क्षेत्रीय-परिषद् को सौंप दी गयी हैं । इसलिये आयुर्वेदिक कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने या न करने के सवाल का निपटारा क्षेत्रीय परिषद् द्वारा ही किया जाना है ।

Unloading of Chemicals

*1366. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain chemicals caught fire and exploded while being unloaded on the 31st July, 1958 at the Mole Station in Ballard Pier at Bombay Port;

(b) if so, what were the chemicals;

(c) what were the circumstances under which they exploded; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to prevent such accidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 125.]

Wages of Port Workers

*1368. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum wage worked out on a daily basis paid to permanent unskilled workers and to temporary casual workers employed by the port authorities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to equalise them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 126.]

(b) No change in the existing position is contemplated.

Dredger—'Lord Willingdon'

*1369. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1997 on the 6th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry for the causes of the damage done to the boilers of the dredger. 'S.D. Lord Willingdon' of Cochin Port has since been conducted; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. An enquiry was conducted by the Deputy Conservator, Cochin Port, with the assistance of the Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Cochin.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Only the central furnace of the aft starboard boiler had been badly damaged. The other furnace had suffered only slight damage. The presence of oil deposits and excessive carbon deposits on the central furnace resulting in the overheating of the furnace were the contributory causes of the accident. Efforts should be made by the authorities to carry out necessary investigations into this aspect for rectifying the position.

Bridge at Nautghat (Uttar Pradesh)

*1378. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of progress of the construction of the bridge over the river Betwa at Nautghat in Jhansi District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what is the amount of assistance given or proposed to be given to the State Government for the construction of this bridge; and

(c) in case no assistance has been given so far the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The work of construction of the bridge has not commenced so far.

(b) and (c). The matter is under correspondence with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh as to the sharing of cost and the type of bridge. Subject to the settlement of these points, a grant equal to 1|3rd of the cost upto a maximum of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed to be made for the bridge. The remaining cost is expected to be shared equally by the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Bullock Carts

*1371. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Advisory Council, in April, 1951, sanctioned Rs. 50,000 from the Central Road Fund to be spent on the improvement of bullock cart wheels.

(b) if so, how that money has been utilised and how many bullock cart wheels have been improved with that amount;

(c) whether the Planning Commission suggested in January, 1956 that grants may be given from the Central Road Fund for the improvement of bullock carts;

(d) what steps did the Government take to implement the suggestion of the Planning Commission; and

(e) what is the present programme for improving the bullock carts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 127.]

Dairy Farm in Himachal Pradesh

1372. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Dairy Farm at Katindhi Kataula in Mandi District (Himachal Pradesh) is running at a loss;

(b) if so, what is the loss per month; and

(c) the amount spent per month?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The farm at Katindhi Kataula is not a Dairy Farm; it is a cattle breeding farm which has been set up recently with a view to evolve superior types of pedigree bulls.

(b) Since the scheme is of research and experimental nature the question of loss or profit does not arise.

(c) The total expenditure incurred upto 31st July, 1958 is Rs. 2,16,931.

C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks

*1373. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state the criteria on which the CD and NES blocks are started in a district?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): The selection of areas is made by State Governments, having regard especially to the following criteria—

(1) scope for agricultural development;

(2) contiguity to existing blocks;

(3) adequate representation for backward areas;

(4) preference to Gramdan villages;

(5) proximity of Extension training and research Centres.

Mileage of Railway Track

*1374. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the present mileage of Railway Track which is under speed restrictions due to arrears of replacement of sleepers; and

(b) if so, what measures Government have undertaken to expedite the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 31st March 1958 about 240 miles of track was under speed restriction due to arrears of replacement of sleepers only. Besides this, there were approximately 1500 miles under speed restriction due to arrears of replacement of rails and/or sleepers.

(b) Sleeper renewal on about 100 miles is in hand. Renewal of the balance will depend on the availability of funds, materials, and priorities of the sections concerned.

Railway Line to Tripura

*1375. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for providing a rail link between Tripura and Assam through an all India route; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The limitations of funds and materials have so far hindered consideration of even restricted proposals for railway extensions into the State during the Second Plan Period. The position is, however, under frequent review.

(b) Does not arise.

Milk Production

*1376. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of milk from cows and buffaloes separately in the years 1950 and 1956;

(b) whether there has been any gradual decrease each year or whether there was an abrupt decrease; and

(c) if gradual, the rate of decrease each year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 128.]

The estimates of milk production in 1950 are based on *ad hoc* estimates of milk yields of cow and buffalo after partition, while the estimates of production in 1951 as well as 1956 are based on a survey enquiry conducted in 1955. Hence the production figures for 1956 are comparable with those for 1951.

(b) and (c). No annual survey has been conducted. A comparison of the estimates of production for 1951 and 1956 shows that there has been an increase in the production of milk during the last five years.

Railway Over-bridge at Manmad

*1377. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 469 on the 25th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the time by which the revised design and estimates of the Railway over-bridge at Manmad will be completed;

(b) how many gates are there at the level crossing on the road which goes from Manmad to Yeola; and

(c) whether the work will begin on the over-bridge in the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The revised designs have since been finalised by the Railway. The revised estimate is under preparation and is expected to be ready in a month's time.

(b) There are 3 sets of gates in the yard at Manmad on the Manmad-Yeola Road.

(c) This will depend upon the receipt of the Bombay Government's approval of the plan and acceptance of the cost of the work.

सिलीगुड़ी और कटिहार के बीच रेलवे लाइन

*१३७८. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महानंदा नदी में बाढ़ के कारण सिलीगुड़ी और कटिहार के बीच रेलवे लाइन टूट गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस की मरम्मत कराने में कितनी धन राशि व्यय होगी और कितना समय लगेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस सेक्शन में लाइन कहीं टूटी नहीं थी, लेकिन चूंकि पानी खतरे की सतह से ऊपर चढ़ गया था इसलिये, हिफ़ाज़त के ख्याल से कुछ ब्लाक सेक्शनों के बीच गाड़ियों का आना-जाना बन्द कर दिया गया । पानी हटते ही गाड़ियां फिर चलने लगीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठते ।

Bridge over River Jia-Bhareli

*1379. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3563 on the 8th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the sanction for the construction of Jia-Bhareli bridge on the North Trunk Road in Assam has since been given;

(b) if so, when the construction work will be taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The construction of the Jia-Bhareli bridge was originally estimated to cost Rs. 60 lakhs and the Government of India had agreed to give a grant-in-aid equal to this amount. On the basis of the detailed survey since carried out, the cost of the project is now estimated at Rs. 86·53 lakhs. The question of incidence of the excess exepnditure of Rs. 26.53 lakhs was settled with the Assam Government recently and the Government of India will now bear the cost upto Rs. 77.88 lakhs, the balance being met by the State Government.

2. The estimate for the construction of guide bunds in connection with the bridge is likely to be sanctioned in a few days and the work will be taken up during the current year. The estimate for the bridge itself is under scrutiny and is expected to be sanctioned during the current year.

Failure of Rains in Bikaner Division of Rajasthan

*1381. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been complete failure of rains over a large area in Bikaner Division of the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether any report in this regard has been received from the State;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government have sought the help of the Centre to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, the nature of help sought?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have reported that rainfall has been deficient in Bikaner Division.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Dam on River Beas

*1382. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme for construction of Dam on the River Beas;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) whether the same has been approved?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Investigations by the Government of Punjab are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Situation in Bihar

*1383. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains asked for by the Bihar Government and the quantity supplied from May to July, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The quantity of foodgrains supplied to Bihar Government from May to July, 1958 amounted to about 269 thousand tons including direct deliveries from the Central Depots to retailers. These supplies practically met the demand of Bihar in full.

In addition, a quantity of about 11,000 tons of wheat was supplied to the Roller Flour Mills in Bihar during the above mentioned period.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वैद्य और हकीम

*१३८४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि वैद्यों तथा हकीमों के रजिस्ट्रेशन (पंजीयन) का कानून हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि इस के परिणामस्वरूप कोई भी व्यक्ति चिकित्सक बन जाता है और लोगों के जीवन को खतरे में डाल देता है ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस कानून को वहां कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वैद्यों तथा हकीमों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के कानून के न होने पर, देशी तरीकों से इलाज करने वालों पर कोई रोकथाम नहीं है । तो भी हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के ध्यान में कोई भी ऐसा मामला नहीं आया है जिस में ऐसे चिकित्सकों के इलाज से कोई मौत हुई हो ।

(ग) यह विषय हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

Convention regarding Ship Owners' Liability

*1385. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the convention on ship owners' liability: and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the interests concerned.

Recruitment to Railway Protection Force.

*1386. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 1740 on the 27th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to reduce the prescribed height for recruitment of candidates from the Scheduled Tribes to the Railway Protection Force;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the progress made in making up the quota reserved in the Railway Protection Force for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Eastern and South Eastern Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The decision to reduce the standard of height from 5'-6" to 5'-3" was taken on 4th September, 1958 and the Railways have not had time to undertake recruitment to new standards.

Allotment of Shipping Space for Exports

*1387. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Nagapattinam Port, Madras State about difficulties in getting shipping space for export of onions to Malaya;

(b) what is the basis of allotment of shipping; and

(c) what steps are proposed for improving the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. No representations appear to have been received recently.

(b) It is understood that the shipping companies concerned allot the available shipping space on the basis of 60 per cent to the old established shippers and Co-operative Societies and 40 per cent. to new shippers.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply the part (a) of the question.

भंगी बस्ती, नई दिल्ली

*१३८८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भंगी बस्ती, नई दिल्ली के पीछे की गंदी बस्ती में अस्थायी सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुविधाओं का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इन को स्थायी रूप से बसाने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) उन्हें किस स्थान पर भेजा जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी हां :

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२६]**

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में इन परिवारों को स्थायी रूप से बसाने की कोई योजना अभी तक तैयार नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Freighter Accident

*1389. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Panamanian Freighter S.S. Theodora met with an accident about 10 miles off from Port Okha (Saurashtra); and

(b) if so, the estimated value of the cargo lost abroad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet known as the vessel is still in the hands of the salvers.

Floods in Bihar

*1390. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas in Bihar specially its northern parts have been inundated by floods in almost all the rivers there;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of damage caused;

(c) whether it is a fact that standing bhadai crops and transplanted paddy are almost wholly destroyed;

(d) whether the State has sought the help of the Centre to meet the situation created by high floods; and

(e) if so, the nature of help sought and the extent to which the Centre has decided to give such help?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have reported that large areas of North Bihar have been inundated by floods and there has been considerable damage to Bhadai and Aghani crops. Roads, bridges, culverts and other public properties have also been damaged. The actual loss has not been assessed as yet.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural Credit

*1391. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 71 on the 12th November, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the field investigations for assessing significant changes on the demand side of credit and also the study of the working of various types of cooperatives have been completed; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at regarding the credit situation in the rural sector?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The drafting of the district reports is now on hand in the Reserve Bank of India. A general report embodying the findings of the survey will be issued after the preparation of district reports.

Transport Co-operative Societies

*1392. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to set up transport co-operative societies of educated unemployed for long distance operations is under consideration;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether any financial allocations have been made in this regard to the State Governments;

(d) if so, the amount so allocated (State-wise); and

(e) the progress made so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 130.]

Convention regarding Stowaways

*1393. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the convention relating to stowaways adopted at Brussels;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the interests concerned.

Food Situation in West Bengal

*1394. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the impressions of his tour in the month of July, 1958 in West Bengal regarding the food position in rural areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that people urged upon him to supply rice and to stop wheat supply; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken in this direction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). In a short visit, it was not possible to study closely the position of the rural areas but there were difficulties of varying degree in some parts which I visited. There was no general demand for supply of rice only. In one place, the question was raised and addressing a large gathering, I pointed out the difficulties about the supply of rice. On the whole they appreciated our difficulties. My general impression is that people in West Bengal can easily acquire a liking for wheat.

उत्तरी गेहूं क्षेत्र

१३९५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक क्षेत्र माना गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पंजाब से चावल हिमाचल प्रदेश में ले जाने पर क्यों प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा की तरह चावल खाने वाले लोगों के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां; इस समय, जहां तक गेहूं और चावल का सम्बन्ध है हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब एक ही क्षेत्र में हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Departmental Catering

2264. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway stations on which departmental catering has been introduced so far, Zone-wise; and

(b) the names of Railway stations on which departmental catering will be introduced during 1958-59 Zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 131.]

(b) Eastern Railway.

(i) Ranaghat.

(ii) Burdwan.

Construction of River Bridges in Bombay

2265. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted by the Central Government to Bombay State for the construction of bridges over rivers during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of bridges completed in the First Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Casual Labourers Recruited on Central Railway

2266. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers recruited during the year 1958 so far in the Central Railway; and

(b) the terms on which they are appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 55,503.

(b) They are given market rates of wages or minimum wage if subject to the Minimum Wages Act.

Terminal Tax on Central Railways

2267. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of places where terminal tax is proposed to be introduced on the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): At the present no proposal in this connection is under consideration.

Seed Farms in Andhra

2268. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Andhra Pradesh Government for the establishment of seed multiplication farms as subsidy during 1958-59; and

(b) the names of the farms?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 18.52 lakhs.

(b) The location of the farms is decided by the State Governments on the basis of one farm of 25 acres each in every CD/NES Block. A statement showing the Blocks and Districts in which the Farms have so far been established is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* appendix V, annexure No. 132.]

Contributory Health Service Scheme

2269. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a staff council for the Contributory Health Service Scheme has since been constituted;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how many meetings have so far been held?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. Staff Councils for Class III and Class IV staff of the Contributory Health Service Scheme have been set up during the current year.

(c) Both the Staff Councils of Class III and Class IV staff met only once during the year, namely, on the 20th August, 1958 and 22nd August, 1958, respectively.

Through Train between Lumding and Badarpur

2270. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions and durations for which the through running of train between Lumding and Badarpur of N.E.F. Railway was stopped during the period from 1st May, 1958 to 15th August, 1958; and

(b) what measures are in hand to eliminate such dislocation in through running of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During the period from 1st May to 15th August, 1958, through running of trains was interrupted between Lumding and

Badarpur on ten occasions for a total duration of 186 hrs. 40 minutes on account of accidents, breaches and slips as detailed below:

Date	Duration of interruptions		Reasons
	Hrs.	Mts.	
9-5-58	6	00	Breaches & Slips
11-5-58	5	00	Do.
19-5-58 to 24-5-58	125 6	40	Do.
6-6-58	6	20	Accident
7-6-58	2	50	Do.
6-7-58	7	10	Do.
9-7-58	6	45	Breaches & Slips
21-7-58	2	15	Accident
27-7-58	1	20	Breaches & Slips
30-7-58	23	20	Accident.

(b) Train services on this Hill section are generally dislocated due to slips and washouts, which are natural phenomena and cannot be completely eradicated. However, the following measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to prevent such dislocations, as far as feasible.

Regarding Accidents

(i) Staff are being given refresher training when necessary.

(ii) Safety organisation has already been formed for scrutinising irregularities and educating staff in correct methods of working.

(iii) Prompt and adequate disciplinary action being taken against staff at fault.

Regarding Breaches and Slips.

(iv) Regarding Breaches and slips anticipated, immediate action has been taken to prevent over-burdened loose earth soil and/or boudlers, from sliding or slipping.

(v) When erosion is suspected groynes etc. are provided to divert course of water.

(vi) Sausages have been provided to protect Banks and Bridge approaches.

(vii) Permanent restoration of track between Mahur and Dautohaja will be undertaken shortly at an estimated cost of Rs. 77,000.

Ticketless Travel

2271. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which high officials above the rank of T.T.E. or ticket collector exercised check of ticketless travel in Assam Section of N.E.F. Railway; and

(b) the results of checking?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 580

occasions from 15th January, 1958 to 31st July, 1958.

(b) 6,904 passengers were detected travelling without tickets, Rs. 11,9[illegible] were realised as fair and penalty and Rs. 2,702 as freight on unbooked luggage.

Development of Tourism in Rajasthan

2272. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have submitted any proposal for development of tourism in that State during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, what kind of assistance is proposed to be given by the Central Government for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan submitted proposals (i) for the construction of Law Income Group Rest Houses at Udaipur and Jaipur, (ii) for opening of Tourist Bureaus at Udaipur, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Bharatpur and (iii) additional funds for the improvement of Siliser Rest House during 1958-59.

The Government of India have granted a subsidy of Rs. 1:00 lakh for the construction of Low Income Group Rest Houses at Udaipur and Jaipur, a subsidy of Rs. 3,640 for the Tourist Bureau at Udaipur, Rs. 1,800 for the Tourist Bureau at Bundi which functions for half the year at Mount Abu, Rs. 2,000 for the Tourist Bureau at Chittorgarh and Rs. 2,500 for the Tourist Bureau at Bharatpur. A further subsidy of Rs. 17,000 has been given for the improvement of the rest houses at Siliser during 1958-59 over and above the subsidy of Rs. 43,000 given during the year 1957-58.

Yield of Milk

2273. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average milk yields per cow, buffalo and goat have been calculated; and

(b) what factors enter into the detetrmination of the resultant?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The average yield of animals in milk on the day(s) of the Survey Enquiry.

(ii) The average length of the lactation, and

(iii) The average length of their dry period.

Hill Allowance for P. & T. Employees

2274. **Shri Manaen:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph employees posted to hill-stations are given hill-allowance, winter allowance or any other special allowances; and

(b) the names of hill-stations where such allowances are given?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) (i) P. & T. officials are granted a compensatory allowance in localities declared to be hill-stations by the State Government and where the State Government itself has sanctioned such a compensatory allowance.

(ii) A Winter Allowance is given during the period from November of one year to March of another year in places which are over an altitude of 3,000 feet in Assam.

(iii) In the case of Leh in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in the Mizo district of Assam, P. & T. officials are permitted to draw a Ration Allowance in lieu of Hill Allowance.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Meter Gauge Line into Broad Gauge

2275. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 15th November, 1957 and state at what stage is the proposal for the conversion of Masulipatam-Bezwada metre gauge line into broad gauge line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A survey of the project has been sanctioned but not yet commenced.

Development of Agriculture in Rajasthan

2276. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Rajasthan Government for development of Agriculture during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amount asked for during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Allocations made for Central Assistance for the Agriculture Sector are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1957-58	.. 181.69
1958-59	.. 170.18

(b) The Annual Plan for 1958-59 submitted by the State envisaged a Central Assistance of Rs. 175·31 lakhs for the Agriculture Sector. Similar information for 1957-58, however, is not readily available and is being collected.

Railway Stations on Western Railway

2277. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway Stations on Western Railway during 1957-58; and

(b) the total number of new stations constructed during that year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The total number of Railway Stations on the Western Railway, open for traffic, as on 31st March, 1958, was 1,280.

(b) 27.

Grow More Food Campaign in Orissa

2278. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for Grow More Food Campaign to Orissa State during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far has been fully utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far it has been helpful in increasing the food production in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee

2279. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Commitee has been set up;

(b) if so, whether it has made any recommendations to Government; and

(c) what are those recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The first meeting of the Committee is likely to be held in October, 1958.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rules Under River Boards Act, 1956 and Inter State Water Dispute Act, 1956

2280. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules under the River Boards Act, 1956 and the Inter State Water Dispute Act 1956 have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The rules to be framed under section 28 of the River Boards Act, 1956, have been finalised and sent to the Press for printing and publishing in a Gazette of India Extraordinary. Copies of these rules will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as printed copies become available.

The rules to be framed under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, are under finalisation.

Minor Irrigation Works in States

2281. { **Shri Ram Krishan:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have not enacted legislation so far for the maintenance of existing minor irrigation works; and

(b) the action taken by Government for enactment of such legislation in States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal has not enacted such legislation.

(b) The position in the above States is as under:—

1. *Assam*: No legislation is considered necessary as under Departmental Rules the maintenance of minor irrigation works is the responsibility of the Village Project Committee and the Agricultural Inspectors.

2. *Jammu and Kashmir*: No need for such legislation has been felt so far.

3. *West Bengal*: No special legislation for maintenance of such works has been considered necessary.

Late Arrival of Trains

2282. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the trains, coming from Gurgaon, Rohtak and Panipat are detained outside signals of Delhi station and thus these trains arrive late at Delhi station which causes great inconvenience to the public; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, but sometimes certain trains coming from Gurgaon, Rohtak and Panipat side are unavoidably detained outside signals due to reception difficulties at Delhi Main station.

(b) To cope with the increased volume of traffic, the remodelling of Delhi Main yard is already in hand. On completion of this work, such detentions will be minimised to a great extent.

Soil Conservation in Punjab

2283. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any soil conservation scheme has been sent by the Punjab Government for the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes, Sir. The

following Soil Conservation Schemes been approved for execution during sent by the Punjab Government have 1958-59:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay approved for 1958-59 including central and state share (in lakhs)
1.	Afforestation of hills behind the Capital at Chandigarh	0·14
2.	Sand fixation experiment in Hissar District	0·02
3.	Anti-erosion measures in Kulu Sub-division (excluding Spiti and Lahaul areas) and in the catchment area (Part) of Bhakra Reservoir in Kangara District	1·90
4.	Operating and maintaining of soil conservation demonstration centre in Punjab-Water erosion scheme in Hoshiarpur District	0·19
5.	Cho-training including Checkdamming and Gully-plugging in Catchment area in Ambala District	0·10
6.	Prevention of erosion from sloping agricultural lands in Gurgaon District	0·03
7.	Cho-training including Checkdamming and Gully Plugging in Hoshiarpur District	0·05
8.	Terracing and watt-bandi including spill-ways in Ambala District	0·09
9.	Soil Conservation and Contour-Bunding etc. in private lands in Gurdaspur District	0·15
10.	Terracing and watt-bandi including spill-ways in Hoshiarpur District	0·10
11.	Terracing and watt-bandi operations in Kangra District	0·38
12.	Desert Control and Reclamation in Gurgaon, Hissar and Ferozepur Districts bordering on Rajasthan	1·24
13.	Soil Conservation over Siwaliks	2·00
14.	Afforestation of Bhakra Dam Catchment area	0·94
15.	Afforestation of the catchment of Asni and Giri Rivers	1·07
16.	Immobilization of Desert	1·72
17.	Soil Conservation works in the Catchment areas of Patiala Rao and Sukhna Cho near Chandigarh	0·50
18.	Soil Conservation works in agricultural and gullied lands	0·52
	TOTAL	11·14
	(Scheme not eligible for Central Assistance)	
1.	Construction of water storage Dams in Gurdaspur Distt.	0·05
	GRAND TOTAL	11·19

Loss Incurred from Public Call Offices

2284. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount of loss incurred during 1958 (upto the 31st August, 1958) from Public Telephone Call Offices in New Delhi due to insertion of bad coins etc.?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Rs. 2755.72 nP.

Price of Paddy and Rice in Punjab

2285. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the basis on which the price of paddy and rice is fixed in Punjab?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The maximum controlled prices of paddy and rice were fixed after taking into consideration the post-harvest ruling prices in the preceding two years, the prices in force under the Monopoly Scheme of Procurement of the Government of Punjab during the year 1953 and the recommendation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee in regard to procurement prices of rice and paddy.

दिल्ली के गांवों में कीड़ों को नष्ट करना

२२८६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फ़सल को नष्ट करने वाले कीड़ों तथा अन्य बीमारियों से बचाने के लिये दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कीड़ों को नष्ट करने तथा खेती के औजारों के प्रयोग के बारे में ग्राम सेवकों ने १९५५-५६ और १९५६-५७ में कितने प्रदर्शन किये; और

(ख) किसानों को ये तरीके सिखाने के लिये ऐसे प्रदर्शन करवाने के निमित्त क्या कोई फ़ीस देनी पड़ती है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) कीड़ों को नष्ट करने और खेती के उन्नत औजारों को दिखाने के लिये ग्राम सेवकों द्वारा किये गये प्रदर्शनों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	कीड़ों को नष्ट करने के लिये	खेती के औजार दिखाने के लिये
१९५५-५६	५६१	५३०
१९५६-५७	१,०५२	१,१०८

(ख) नहीं ।

उत्तर रेलवे में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

२२८७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री १९ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के किन-किन स्टेशनों पर इस बीच सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) शेष रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यह सुविधा देने के बारे में कौनसा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) डाक और तार विभाग ने उत्तर-रेलवे के ८२ स्टेशनों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाये हैं । इन स्टेशनों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३३]

(ख) कार्यक्रम डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है । इस तरह का कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है कि अमुक स्टेशन पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये जनता की मांग है या नहीं, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने से

क्या लाभ होगा, इस पर कितना खर्च होगा और इन से अनुमानतः कितनी आमदनी होगी ।

नोट:—१६-१२-५६ का अतारांकित प्रश्न ११७५ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में था, लेकिन यह प्रश्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में है जो डाक-तार विभाग का काम है ।

Enforcement of Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954

2288. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any report of the actions taken in different States under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 since its enforcement;

(b) the number of cases referred to the Drugs Controller, India, by our Embassies and other Legations in foreign countries and action taken under Section 8 of the Act; and

(c) the action taken by postal authorities under Section 6 of the Act?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) 9 cases of contravention of the Act have so far been referred to the Drugs Controller, India by our Embassies and other Legations in foreign countries. Necessary action under Section 8 of the Act has been taken wherever required.

(c) The postal authorities have reported 154 cases of contravention of the Act details of which are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 134].

Cinchona Cultivation

2289. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of cinchona cultivation in West Bengal and Madras i.e. whether cultivation was increased or decreased;

(b) the quantity of quinine extracted in 1956, 1957 and 1958;

(c) the quantity exported and the quantity consumed in the country;

(d) whether any use other than anti-malarial has been found out for quinine; and

(e) the quantity of synthetic antimalarial imported in 1956 and 1957?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The cultivation of cinchona is being gradually decreased in West Bengal by not re-planting the uprooted areas. In Madras the acreage of cinchona plantations has remained stationary since 1953.

(b)

	West Bengal lbs.	*Madras* lbs.
1956	34378	19100
1957	35380	34700
1958	12820	48300

(c) The quantity exported in 1958 was 14,000 lbs. Average consumption of the country is estimated to be approximately 20,000 lbs. per annum.

(d) Quinine has been used to some extent as a tonic in combination with other drugs. It is also used as a bitter and stomachic for improving appetite and in the treatment of dandruff.

(e)

1956.....Kg. 27,949.135 in bulk
Tabs. 4, 17, 440

1957.....Kg. 21,379.66 in bulk
Tabs, 45,00,000

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

2290. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of female students from Punjab State admitted to Lady Hardinge Medical College during 1958-59 for training in Midwifery and Health Visitors?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No female student from Punjab has been admitted to the Lady

Hardinge Medical College and Hospital during 1958-59 for training in Midwifery or Health Visitors' Course.

Allotment of Land in Tripura

2291. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area of land granted to the Swasti Samity Ltd. of Kanchanpur of Dharmanagar Sub-Division in Tripura;

(b) whether all the lands granted by the Tripura Administration have been taken over by the Samity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 6400 acres.

(b) No, Sir. An area of about 5139 acres has been handed over to the Samity.

(c) Possession over the remaining area could not be given as it was in actual occupation of tribals.

Earnings on Ramgarh Cantonment Station and Muri Junction

2292. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the average earnings from coaching, from January, to June, 1958 in the Ramgarh Cantonment Station and Muri Junction on the South-Eastern Railway respectively; and

(b) how many coaching clerks have been posted at Muri Junction and Ramgarh Cantonment Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The average amount collected per month, on coaching traffic, during January, to June, 1958, was as follows:—

At Ramgarh Cantonment	Rs. 40,000 - approximately.
and at Muri Junction	Rs. 31,000 - approximately.

(b) Coaching Clerks posted :

at Ramgarh Cantonment	one
and at Muri Junction	Two.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

2293. Shri Mohamed Imam: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hydro-Electric Schemes have been classified as "core and non-core project";

(b) the names of power schemes included under the 'core' of the Plan in Madras, Mysore, Andhra and Kerala; and

(c) the names of projects included under core of the Plan in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two statements, giving the required information, are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 135.]

I.C.A.R.

2294. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee are establishing joint research stations;

(b) names of places where these centres will be established; and

(c) nature of research to be undertaken in these centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A

statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 136].

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनौषधियां

२२९५. **श्री पद्म देव:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि भारत में विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनौषधियों का क्रमश: ह्रास होता जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें यह भी मालूम है कि पंसारियों द्वारा बेची जाने वाली दवाइयों में कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी नहीं । बिना कोई ब्यौरेवार सर्वेक्षण किये यह कहना कठिन है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश अथवा भारत की अन्य जगहों में वनौषधियों का ह्रास होता जा रहा है ।

(ख) यह कहा नहीं जा सकता कि बाजार में पंसारियों द्वारा बेची जाने वाली दवाइयों में कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता ।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली अधिकांश दवाइयां जिला मंडी के जोगिन्द्र नगर और जिला सिरमूर के मजारा विभागीय फार्मेसियों से जहां अच्छी वनौषधियां से दवाइयां तयार की जाती हैं प्रदान की जाती हैं ।

एक सेंट्रल मेडिसिनल प्लान्ट्स आर्गनाइजेशन की संस्थापना का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । भारत में उपजने वाली जंगली जड़ी-बूटियों को एकत्र करना, उनके वर्ग निश्चय करना और उन्हें उचित ढंग से उपजाना इस संगठन का प्रधान कार्य होगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिजली लगाना

२२९६. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि नागोरी (उत्तर महासू) में बिजली लगाने की योजना बहुत लम्बे समय से अपूर्ण पड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उसे यह भी विदित है कि सारा उपकरण और सामग्री वर्षा और धूप के कारण खराब हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना को पूरा करने में शीघ्रता करेगी ताकि वह सामग्री नष्ट होने से बच जाये ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जिस जगह बिजलीघर बनना है वहां पर कुछ विशेष कठिनाइयों के कारण कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है । हाल ही में नोगली खंड में ऐसी बाढ़ आई जैसी कि पहले कभी नहीं आई थी । इससे इन्टेक पर कुछ हेडवर्क्स को नुक्सान पहुंचा और हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन को कटाव से तथा कच्चे पहाड़ी ढलान से फिसलने वाली मिट्टी से बचाव के लिये इन्टेक चैनल का नक्शा बदलना पड़ा । इससे योजना को पूरा करने में देर लगी है ।

(ख) दो भारी पुर्जों को छोड़ कर सारा बिजली का प्लान्ट शेड के अन्दर रखा गया है इसलिये इसके पुर्जों के खराब होने का कोई खतरा नहीं है । जहां तक दो भारी पुर्जों का सम्बन्ध है ये ढले लोहे के भारी टरबाइन के खोल हैं जिन्हें साधारण रूप से काम में लाये जाने के समय पानी में डूबा रहना पड़ता है । यद्यपि इनके बड़े आकार और बोझ के कारण इन्हें बाहर खुले में रखना पड़ता है, धूप और बारिश से इनकी रक्षा के लिये आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

(ग) इस योजना पर जल्दी काम करने के बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है लेकिन जैसा कि प्रश्न के (क) भाग के उत्तर में बताया गया है पावर चैनल पेन्स्टाक और इन्टेक वर्क्स के दुबारा डिजाइन बनाने में कुछ और देर हो सकती है । ऐसा करना इसलिये ठीक है कि बेकार खर्च न हो और बाद में कोई गड़बड़ न हो ।

बिजली की रेल चलाने की योजना

२२९७. **श्री ब्र० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में बिजली की रेल चलाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में दो अलग दफ्तर हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें मिला कर एक करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा किया गया तो प्रशासनिक श्रेणी के कितने अफसर फालतू हो जायेंगे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय रेलों में पानी पिलाने वाले

२२९८. **श्री ब्र० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों में पानी पिलाने वालों की कुल कितनी जगहें हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी जगहों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि उनका प्रतिशत निर्धारित प्रतिशत से कम हो, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कोटा और रतलाम डिवीजनों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

२२९९. **श्री ब्र० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के कोटा और रतलाम डिवीजनों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की कुछ जगह भरने के लिये वर्ष १९५७ में चुनाव हुए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जगहों को भरने के लिये अनुसूचित जाति के कितने उम्मीदवार भर्ती किये गये;

(ग) क्या उनके लिये रक्षित अम्शं पूरा कर लिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कोटा डिवीजन ३३
रतलाम डिवीजन ३१

(ग) कोटा डिवीजन में जो पैनल बनाया गया है उसमें से दो आदमियों की नियुक्ति अभी होने को बाकी है ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Cobalt-60 Field in I.C.A.R.

2300. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cobalt-60 field will be set up in I.C.A.R.,

(b) for what purpose this will be used;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to prevent radiation hazards with the operation of this cobalt-60; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 137].

Power System of Southern States

2301. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical committee of different States of the Southern Zone and Central Water and Power Commission has been appointed to set up a regional grid linking power system of the Southern States;

(b) names of the members of this committee;

(c) whether this committee has submitted its report to the Southern Zonal Council; and

(d) the main features of this report?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. The Southern Zonal Council at its second meeting held in September, 1957, decided to form a Committee to advise the appropriate regional authorities on problems of co-ordinated development of power resources in the three States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and also the State of Mysore.

(b) The Committee consists of the following:

Government of India Central Water and Power Commission.

1. Shri M. Hayath, Member.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Development Wing)

2. Dr. B. D. Kalelkar, Industrial Adviser (Engineering).

3. Dr. G. P. Kane, Industrial Adviser (Chemicals).

Zonal Council

4. Shri C. Narasimha Moorthy, I.A.S., Member Secretary.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

Andhra Pradesh

5. Shri C. Narasimhan, I.A.S., Additional Development Commissioner.

6. Shri S. A. Quader, Chief Engineer (Electricity).

Kerala

7. Shri N.E.S. Raghavachari, I.C.S., Development Commissioner and Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala.

8. Shri K. P. Sreedharn Nair, Chairman, Kerala State Electricity Board.

Madras

9. Shri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

10. Shri V. P. Appadurai, Chief Engineer, (Electricity).

Mysore

11. Shri G. V. K. Rao, I.A.S., Additional Development Commissioner and Planning Secretary.

12. Shri J. L. D'Sa Chief Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board.

13. Shri H. V. Narayana Rao, Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric.

(c) Not yet.

(d) In view of the position stated in respect of part (c) above, the question does not arise.

Conference of Steamer Companies

2302. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Steamer Companies of the Eastern Region was held recently;

(b) if so, problems discussed;

(c) decisions arrived at in this meeting.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A meeting was held at Calcutta on the 1st July, 1958 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Transport and Communications to discuss problems relating to inland water transport in Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 138].

"Grow More Vegetables"

2303. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme drawn by the Central Government to "Grow More Vegetables"; and

(b) the main features of this programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). There is no scheme as such for 'Grow More Vegetables'. The G.M.F. Rules, however, provide financial assistance for schemes intended to increase production, of tuber crops including potatoes and sweet potatoes.

It is also proposed to set up eleven seed certification centres for vegetable seeds during the Second Five Year Plan to ensure supply of vegetable seeds of guaranteed purity and germination capacity to the growers. Five such Centres have already been sanctioned in the States of (1) Jammu & Kashmir, (2) Punjab, (3) Mysore, (4) Bihar and (5) West Bengal.

Convention regarding Carriage of Passengers

2304. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the convention relating to the carriage of passengers;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the steps taken to implement this convention; and

(d) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) This Convention was discussed at the Inter-Governmental Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law held in Brussels from 30th September to 10th October, 1957 and it was decided that it should be referred again to the participating Governments, as the text finally suggested by the above Conference differed substantially from the text originally circulated. The question of ratification of the Convention does not, therefore, arise at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Training in Co-operation

2305. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) total number of personnel trained so far in each State in Co-operation;

(b) names of the places where training centres have been established for training in Co-operation;

(c) number of persons to be trained in remaining years of Plan; and

(d) nature of their training?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 139].

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 139].

(c) Co-operative personnel

	(officials)	24,498
-do-	(non-officials)	8,40,096

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 139].

Cheque System in Post Offices

2306. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state names of places and number of post offices where Cheque System has been introduced in Punjab State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): According to the information available, the system of withdrawal by cheque from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts in Punjab is available in:—

Name of places	No. of Post Offices
Ambala (including Ambala City and Ambala Cantt.)	12
Simla	1
Chandigarh	3
Kharar	1
Rupar	1

Central Marketing Society, Tripura

2307. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Board of Directors of the Central Marketing Society, Tripura;

(b) who among them are also members of the Executive Committee of the State Cooperative Bank;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Marketing Society secured a loan from the State Cooperative Bank, Tribal Welfare Fund of the Administration as well as from the State Lottery Fund now at the disposal of the Administration;

(d) if so, the amount of each of these loans and how these loans have been utilised;

(e) whether the Central Marketing Society has got lower marketing societies represented in its Board of Directors; and

(f) if not, whether this Society can function as Central Marketing Society?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):

(a)

(1)	Lt. Col. H. S. Bhutalia	Ex-Officio Chairman.
(2)	Shri S. K. Gupta	Secretary.
(3)	Shri S. R. Dutta	Member.
(4)	Shri S. M. Biswas	Member.
(5)	Shri N. K. Chanda	Member.
(6)	Shri S. R. Deb	Member.
(7)	Shri Raj Prasad Reang	Member.
(8)	Shri S. L. Singh	Member.
(9)	Shri A. K. Das	Member.
(10)	A nominee of Pabiachara Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society.	

(b) Besides Lt. Col. Bhutalia who is ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cooperative Bank, Shri S. K. Gupta and Shri S. R. Dutta are members of the Board of Directors.

(c) and (d). The society obtained an accommodation of loan of Rs. 50,000 against the security of fixed deposit account in the name of the Chief Commissioner and a cash credit limit of Rs. 1,00,000 against hypothecation of their stock in trade. Amounts have been utilised by the Society in the purchase of Jute, agricultural produce and essential commodities including coal. The position

of the aforesaid loans as on 28th August, 1958 was as under:—

		Rs.
(i)	Loan against fixed deposit account in the name of the Chief Commissioner	40,000
(ii)	Loan against cash credit	62,689

(e) Yes.

(f) Does not arise.

Family Planning

2308. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Bacteriological Laboratory have submitted a scheme for oral contraceptives for consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give financial aid for further researches on the subject; and

(c) whether these oral contraceptives have been tested?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Health has already given a grant of Rs. 7500 to Dr. S. N. Sanyal of the Calcutta Bacteriological Laboratory for research on Metaxylohydroquinone, as oral contraceptive in the male.

(c) They are under test and results are awaited.

गाड़ी में चलने वाले टिकट परीक्षक

२३०९. **श्री महेन्द्र नाथ सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें विदित है कि गाड़ी में चलने वाले टिकट परीक्षकों को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उनके विरुद्ध जनता द्वारा जो अभि योग चलाये जाते हैं, उनके लिये कोई सहायता अथवा खर्च नहीं दिया जाता;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को ऐसे मामलों में अपना मंजूर खर्च प्राप्त करने के लिये कई-कई दिन सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं;

(ग) इस समय ऐसे कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मुकदमों के खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति (reimbursement) कुछ शर्तों के अनुसार की जाती है जो इसके लिये निर्धारित हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक।

(घ) प्रतिपूर्ति सिर्फ यूनियन पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन की सलाह से की जा सकती है। इस मामले में जो सिफारिश की गयी थी कमीशन उससे सहमत नहीं हुआ और इस पर फिर विचार हो रहा है।

Classification of V.I.Ps. By I.A.C.

2310. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain people are classified as V.I.Ps. by Indian Airlines Corporation and special labels attached to their tickets; and

(b) if so, what category of people come under this classification?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, but no special labels are attached to their tickets.

(b) The categories are broadly as follows:—

The President, Vice President and the Prime Minister of India;

Governers of State;

Heads of foreign States and Diplomatic Missions;

Ministers of the Central and State Governments;

Chairman, Dy. Chairman, Speaker and Dy. Speaker of the Houses of Parliament;

Chief Justices and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts;

Members of Parliament, while travelling outside India;

Members of the Air Corporations, Senior officers of the Central Government.

Requisitioning of Foodgrains

2311. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains requisitioned after the enforcement of Essential Commodities Act so far;

(b) how much was requisitioned from the State of Bombay; and

(c) the prices paid for each variety?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The quantities of foodgrains requisitioned by or on behalf of the Government of India are as follows:—

Rice	about 1,91,500 tons
Gram	about 22,600 tons

(b) Nil.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 140.]

Public Call Offices

2312. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are incurring loss from Public Telephone Call Offices in Bombay due to insertion of bad coins; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred during 1956?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 6700.

International Wheat Council

2313. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of International Wheat Council was held in London in the month of June this year;

(b) if so, the names of persons who participated in it on behalf of the Government of India; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri S. Krishnamurti, First Secretary (Commercial) and Shri K. Balaram, Food Liaison Officer, both of the High Commission, London, attended as delegate and alternate delegate respectively of the Government of India.

(c) The only decision of some importance taken at the meeting was to hold a preliminary conference in October/November, 1958 under the auspices of the United Nations to discuss the question of renewing the present International Wheat Agreement, which is due to expire on the 31st July, 1959.

"Cheura Tree"

2314. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food properties of the "Cheura Tree" grown in the Uttar Pradesh Hills have been examined and analysed;

(b) how far its fruit is useful for the preparation of Ghee; and

(c) if so, what is the food value of that ghee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Electrification of Northern Railway

2315. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on the Northern Railway Zone proposed to be electrified during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) number of Railway Stations on the Zone that will still remain unelectrified at the end of the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 141.]

(b) 719.

Bookstalls at Stations

2316. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committees have been appointed to advise the Railways with regard to the quality of books to be stocked in the Bookstalls at the stations; and

(b) if so, the progress the committees have made so far in their work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes; Bookstall Committees are functioning on all the Railways except the North-east Frontier Railway, on which Railway also it is expected to be constituted shortly.

(b) The Committees held a number of meetings and also undertook inspection tours and made their suggestions, which have received the due consideration of the Railways.

The nature of the suggestions made by the Committees is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(1) That certain specified books be stocked and sold.

(2) After due examination of the books, that the sale of certain books may be continued.

(3) That the number of books in regional languages be augmented at certain bookstalls.

(4) That there should be no discrimination between authors in the matter of acceptance of books for sale at Railway bookstalls.

(5) That books should be properly displayed at bookstalls.

(6) That bookstalls be opened at certain stations on which they did not exist.

(7) That bookstalls at certain stations be shifted to more suitable sites.

(8) That selling of books at stations and on trains by unlicensed persons be stopped.

(9) That prices of books and periodicals should not be higher than those charged by the Publishing Houses.

(10) That Suggestion Books be provided at Railway bookstalls.

(11) That second hand books must not be passed on as first hand ones and sold at original prices.

Khadi

2317. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of Khadi purchased by each of the Railways for 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the purposes for which it is purchased; and

(c) the quantity and the value of non-khadi cloth purchased during those years and for what purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 142.]

New Railway Lines in Punjab

2318. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of the new railway lines constructed in the State of Punjab during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the areas where the new Railway lines have been extended; and

(c) the total amount incurred on them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is mentioned for the information of the Hon. Member that data is maintained Railway-wise and not State-wise. However, on the Northern Railway 67·56 miles were constructed within the boundaries of the State of Punjab.

(b) (i) Mukerian-Pathankot

(ii) Nagrota-Jogindernagar

(iii) Bharoli-Madhopur

(iv) Chandigarh Diversion between Chandigarh-Ghaghar on Ambala-Kalka section.

(c) Rs. 4·71 crores.

Water Supplies and Drainage Schemes

2319. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to use plastic pipes instead of iron pipes in the water supply and drainage systems; and

(b) if so, when this experiment will be launched?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The subject is already under investigation. Experiments are being carried out by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Pipe lines in actual use have to withstand severe service and storage conditions. Plastic pipe is a comparatively new experiment in the field of water supply and it is necessary to make quite sure of its satisfactory performance under the conditions obtaining in this country before a final decision can be taken.

Development of Goshalas in Punjab

2320 { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the grants given to Punjab during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far by the Central Government for the development of goshalas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A grant of Rs. 52,000 was sanctioned during 1957-58; no grant has so far been sanctioned during 1958-59.

Ticketless Travelling

2321. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected on the following railways during 1958 so far month-wise;

(i) Northern Railway;

(ii) North Eastern Railway;

(iii) Eastern Railway;

(iv) South Eastern Railway;

(v) Western Railway; and

(vi) Central Railway; and

(b) the total amount of fares and fines, if any realised by each of the Railways during that period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 143.]

Passenger Amenities

2222. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the various passenger amenities provided at the stations on the following Railway Sections during the First Five Year Plan;

(i) Fazilka-Bhatinda; and

(ii) Hindumalkot-Phulera;

(b) the nature of the work and the expenditure incurred on each of the works;

(c) the passenger amenities which are to be provided at various stations of the above mentioned sections during 1958-59;

(d) the nature of the works, station-wise; and

(e) the estimated amount to be spent on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The passenger amenities provided and the expenditure incurred on the stations on Fazilka-Bhatinda Section are as under:—

Station	Nature of amenities provided	Cost
		Rs.
1. Lakhewali	Benches on platform	348
2. Mukatsar	(i) Water tap in waiting room	23
	(ii) Benches on platform	375
3. Wander Jatana	Shelter on the ticket window	656
4. Jhabelwali	Do.	636

There is no section as Hindumal Kot-Phulera.

(c) to (e). Following passenger amenities are to be provided at various stations on the Fazilka-Bhatinda Section during 1958-59:—

Station	Nature of amenities provided	Cost.
		Rs.
1. Mukatsar	Improvements to the waiting hall & provision of water borne 4 seated latrines & 4 seated urinals on platform & lavatories in waiting rooms	49,183
2. Lakhewali	Provision of a rail level platform	4,098
3. Bariwala	Do.	4,091
4. Goniana	Do.	4,091

Vigilance Officers

2223. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to depute Railway Officials to "shadow" all important trains to find out the reasons for unpunctuality; and

(b) if so, which are the trains to be watched?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and

(b). The performance of all important trains is specially watched daily by the Railways both at the Divisional and Headquarter's level. Whenever there is a set-back in the running of these trains, punctuality drives are instituted, during which action as indicated below is generally taken to step up the punctuality performances:

(a) Trains, which are running habitually late, are given immediate attention and their punctuality improved by constant watching.

(b) Suitable instructions are issued to Guards, Drivers, Station Masters and other Staff to take special steps to improve punctuality of trains.

(c) Officers and inspecting Officials of Traffic, Commercial and Mecchanical branches are detailed to travel by Mail and important trains

(d) Results are watched in the Control Office frequently both during day and night.

(e) Divisional Officers, both Traffic and Mechanical, jointly review the results achieved during the drive periods and necessary remedial action is taken, wherever necessary.

During such punctuality drives, apart from the main object of achieving punctuality, checks on visibility of signals, observance of speed restrictions, working of alarm chain apparatus, rationalisation of loading, correct Marshalling of Carriages etc. are also watched and where necessary, corrective action taken immediately.

बिना टिकट फेरीवाले

२३२४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल गाड़ियों में बिना टिकट फेरीवालों द्वारा सामान बेचने के कारण रेलवे विभाग को बहुत हानि होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि गाड़ियों में होने वाली चोरियों में इन फेरी वालों का हाथ होता है; और

(ग) सरकार का इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां, रेलो को इसकी वजह से कुछ नुक्सान हुआ है ;

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) गाड़ियों में आमतौर पर टिकट परीक्षक तो निगरानी रखते ही है, इसके अलावा फेरीवालों और भीख मांगने वालों की रोकथाम के लिये एक खास दस्ता (Hawkers and Beggars Squad) भी संगठित किया गया है । यह दस्ता उन सेक्शनों की गाड़ियों पर जांच करता है जहा यह बुराई बहुत अधिक है और अनधिकृत फेरीवालों को गाड़ियों से बाहर निकालता है । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और रेलवे पुलिस की मदद से टिकट-परीक्षकों द्वारा विशेष छापे भी मारे जाते हैं । जो लोग गाड़ी में अनधिकृत रूप से सामान बेचते पाये जाते हैं उन पर भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम की धारा ४७(२) के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया जाता है । लेकिन आमतौर पर ऐसे अपराधियों को छोटे-मोटे जुर्माने किये जाते है जिससे उन पर कोई कारगर असर नही पड़ता । इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि ऐसे मामलों में अपराधियों को अदालत से जेल की सजा दिलायी जाय । इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए यात्रियों का सहयोग भी प्राप्त किया जा रहा है । उपयुक्त साधनों द्वारा उनसे अनुरोध किया जाता है कि चलती गाड़ी में फेरीवालों से कोई चीज न खरीदें ।

House Plans for Delhi

2325. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various colonies in Delhi and New Delhi excluding the

area across the Jamuna River, approved by the Delhi Improvement Trust, for which the plans of houses to be constructed are being sanctioned by the Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Corporation;

(b) Whether it is a fact that the layout of Vizir Nagar and Arjun Nagar, New Delhi have been approved by the Delhi Improvement Trust;

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the building plans in these two colonies; and

(d) by what time the Delhi Development Authorities and the Delhi Corporation will sanction the Building plans for these two colonies.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The names of such colonies are:

(1) Rajori Garden.
(2) Shivaji Park.
(3) Kailash.
(4) Hauz Khas enclave.
(5) Kirti Nagar.
(6) Padam Nagar.
(7) Friends Colony.
(8) Land on Wazirpur Road near Sawan Park.

(b) No.

(c) The layout plans of these colonies have not been approved so far and therefore construction of buildings cannot be permitted.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has no jurisdiction over these colonies. The layout plans and the building plans in respect of these areas have to be sanctioned by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It is not possible for the Government to say when the Delhi Corporation will sanction the building plans for the two colonies.

T.B. Among Railway Employees

2326. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Class I, II, III and IV industrial employees (workshop staff) in Railway Establishment suffering from T.B. who have been sent to Sanatoria as on the 31st July, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Kharagpur High School

2327. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Head-Master of the Kharagpur High School of S. E. Railway is lying vacant for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The post fell vacant on 2-3-58, but one of the Assistant Teachers has been promoted temporarily as Headmaster from that date.

(b) The school has been converted into a Higher Secondary-*cum*-Multi-purpose School and a Principal instead of a Headmaster is due to be appointed. This is the reason for filling the post of Headmaster temporarily.

T.B. Control in Orissa

2328. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount of money to be given to Orissa for the prevention of T.B. and for setting up of T.B. Isolation Centres in the Orissa State during 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Orissa would be eligible for the following assistance during 1958-59:

X-Ray and laboratory equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,00,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,31,250 towards the establishment of 105 T.B. Isolation

beds. The proposals for 1959-60 and the amount of assistance that would be given have not yet been finalised.

Employees of Medical Store Depots

2329. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the clerical staff employed at the Medical Store Depots have represented for the grant of Upper Division scale of pay;

(b) what is the exact number employed in the Lower and Upper Division categories; and

(c) the number of those employed in the said depots for more than three years in a temporary capacity.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Lower Division Clerks 280.

(ii) Upper Division Clerks 8.

(c) 78.

Process for Board Making

2330. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1698 on the 16th December, 1957 and state whether the process evolved at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun for making boards from saw dust and common agricultural wastes is more economical than existing process for making boards from other materials?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The process evolved at the Institute is for making building boards from saw dust and other similar waste materials. Although the process has been patented, it has not been commercially exploited so far, so that its economics have not been worked out. However, the process enables the manufacture of such boards and moulded products without the use of any synthetic resin binders and nothing of foreign origin is required excepting some machinery. These saw dust boards are not considered as substitutes for fibre boards which require expensive machinery and synthetic resin.

Ex-North Western Railway Employees

2331. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Cash and Pay Department of the *ex*-North Western Railway have been denied payment of gratuity etc. in accordance with the Railway Board's letter No. E(W) PF1-27 dated the 22nd November, 1957 whereas similar employees of the *ex*-B.B. & C.I. Railways have been extended such a relief; and

(b) if so, why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mark Sheets

2332. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the procedure in all the Railway Zones in India to call for mark sheets while inviting applications for certain class III posts; and

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). For certain Class III posts on Railways, the candidates are expected to be proficient in subjects like English, Arithmetic, Science etc. The marks obtained in subjects such as the above in their last qualifying examination, are the only index of proficiency attained.

ग्रामसहायक

२३३३. **श्रीमती चिनोमाला :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामसहायकों का प्रशिक्षण समाप्त होने पर सरकार उन्हें कौन-सा काम सौंपती है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री एस० के० डे) : ग्रामसहायक प्रशिक्षण का अभिप्राय ग्रामीण स्वयंसेवकों को विकसित करना है जो कि अपने अपने विषयों में निपुण हों और विकास खंड विशेषतया अपने ग्रामों में शासकीय व अशासकीय अभिकरणों की सहायता कर सकें। ग्रामसहायक को शिक्षा इसलिए दी जाती है कि वह अपने विशेष विषय सम्बन्धी उन्नत प्रथाओं को समझे व उनका पालन करे। उससे यह आशा की जाती है कि वह अपने गांव में उनका प्रदर्शन करे और एक ग्राम मण्डल का संगठन करने में सहायक बने जिसका उद्देश्य उन उन्नत प्रथाओं पर परस्पर सहयोग द्वारा सक्रिय विचार करना होगा।

Quarters for Railway Workshop Employees

2334. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for industrial and non-industrial employees in the Railway Workshops on the Northern Railway during 1957-58; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Although the term industrial as such is not used in classification of Railway Staff, all employees engaged in workshops of the Mechanical Department are for demographical purposes industrial. 689 quarters have been built for such staff.

(b) 625.

Konkan Railway in Maharashtra

2335. Shri Balasaheb Patil: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to construct Konkan Railway in Maharashtra in the near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Owing to limitation of funds and materials consideration of proposals as approved by the Planning Commission has had to be restricted during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Construction of a Bridge near Miraj Station

2336. Shri Balasaheb Patil: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a bridge for the Miraj-Kolhapur road at cross of Miraj-Belgaum and Miraj-Kurduwadi line within the limits of Miraj station;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the replacement of the level crossing at Mile 116/19-20 at the south end of the Miraj Station Yard by an under or overbridge. If so, the answer is as under:—

(a) No, Sir. The Railway Administration had, however, referred the matter to the State Government who informed that due to the paucity of funds they could not consider the provision of such a bridge in the near future.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Parcels Congestion at Madras Central Station

2337. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of parcels and packages are always congesting on platform No. 1 of Central Station, Madras (Southern Railway) making it impossible for the

passengers to move after getting down from train on arrival; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to keep the No. 1 platform, Central Station, free from such obstacles for the passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is, however, true that parcels intended for street delivery, if any left over, and parcels received by trains after the closing hours of the Parcel Office are stacked on No. 1 platform of Madras Central Station, but this is done within a line of demarcation specially provided after leaving sufficient room for free movement of passengers.

Bridge on River Gandak

2338. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision as to the dismantling or otherwise of the old railway bridge on river Gandak between Sonepur and Hazipur (North Eastern Railway) after the construction of a new bridge on that river is completed next year has been taken;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar has expressed its desire to take over this bridge to convert it into a road bridge; and

(d) if so, the stage of negotiations between the Railways and the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. No decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The terms under which the bridge is to be transferred to the Bihar State Government are being finalised.

New Co-operative Credit Societies

2339. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of setting up of bigger type of new co-operative credit societies and amalgamation of some smaller societies to form such bigger type is proceeding according to plan in different States as suggested in the Rural Credit Survey report and adopted by the various State Governments;

(b) if not, whether this idea of having bigger size of societies has received any set back;

(c) whether the whole question of formation of agricultural credit societies in different States has been reviewed or is being reviewed;

(d) if so, the reasons that have prompted such revision, and

(e) if so, the nature of decisions taken in this respect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). Yes. The target for organization of large sized societies has proceeded so far according to the Plan. A study of the organizational pattern of these societies was conducted. It has revealed that there have been cases in which an unduly large number of villages were included in the area of operations of large sized societies.

(b) to (e). In order to ensure that mutual knowledge and understanding among members are promoted and that the co-operative character of the societies is maintained, it has been decided that the organization of large sized societies in the future should be governed by the following principles:

(i) a large sized society should not comprise more than 4 to 5 villages;

(ii) large sized societies should be formed mainly in backward and scarcity areas of States; and

(iii) while the programme for the organization of large sized societies included in the 1958-59 State Plans may be implemented in full, thereafter no further registration of large sized societies may take place in States in which 10 per cent. of the villages will have been covered by the end of 1958-59. (Existing large sized societies covering unduly large areas may be reconstituted with a view to reducing their area of operation so as to conform as nearly as possible to the pattern of size indicated at (i) above).

The States have been advised to keep in view the above principles in the organization of large sized societies. They have also been advised against indiscriminate amalgamation of small societies into large sized societies.

Railway Accidents

2340. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway accidents that have occurred between Bhatinda and Ambala since 1947 upto-date;

(b) how many are major and how many are minor accidents; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes of these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Total number of train accidents of the following categories, between Bhatinda and Ambala is as follows:

	Minor (Since 1955)	Serious (Since 1947)
Derailments	18	3
Collisions	..	..
Accidents at Level Crossing	3	..
Fires in trains	3	..
	24	3

(c) Yes; causewise analysis of these accidents is as follows :—

	Minor	Serious
(i) Failure of Railway staff	18	1
(ii) Failure of other than Railway staff	2	..
(iii) Failure of track/bridge	..	2
(iv) Other Misc. Causes	4	..
	24	3

(Records regarding minor accidents prior to 1955 are not available).

Central Rice Committee

2341. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the recommendation of Central Rice Committee regarding the demarcation of Rice Areas;

(b) whether Government has accepted this recommendation; and

(c) if so, areas demarcated in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The recommendation is still under the consideration of Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Irrigation Works in Punjab

2342. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the State of Punjab for medium and minor irrigation works in 1957-58 and how much has been actually spent; and

(b) the extent of land brought under cultivation as a result of these works?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). This Ministry is concerned with Minor Irrigation Works only and the information in that connection is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha in due course.

D-4 Threshers and Graders

2343. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D-4 threshers and graders were sent to Himachal Pradesh to be shown by the T.C.M. for agricultural demonstration; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these were shown with dates?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Wheat from U.S.A.

2344. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat imported from U.S.A. so far under Public Law 480; and

(b) the quantity found infested and unfit for human consumption?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 3·6 million tons, since the agreement with U.S.A. was signed in August 1956.

(b) No quantity was found infested. The quantity which became unfit for human consumption mainly as a result of contact with sea water during voyage was also very small.

Conference of General Managers

2345. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of General Managers, Railways was held in Delhi in August, 1958;

(b) if so, the purpose of this Conference; and

(c) the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The attention of the Honourable Members is drawn to parts (b) and (c) of the answer already given on the subject to starred question No. 618 by Sarvashri Bibhuti Mishra and Harish Chandra Mathur in the Lok Sabha on 28th November, 1957.

Class IV Railway Employees

2346. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of Class IV employees appointed by the South Eastern Railway in the year 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 3903.

Thefts of Railway Property on Raipur-Waltair Railway Line

2347. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the fittings and the equipments in the railway carriages of the trains on the Raipur-Waltair railway line of the South East Railway Zone are stolen to the great discomfort of the travelling public; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Such thefts are occasional and stolen items are replaced as soon as possible after the loss is noticed.

Security arrangements are provided to watch the rakes when they run empty or are stabled in yards. Escorts are also provided on trains while running in badly affected areas and a special squad is organised to tackle this problem in concert with the State Railway Police.

Traffic Offences

2348. { Shri Yadav: / Shri Jagadish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traffic offences registered in Delhi in each quarter of the years 1957 and 1958 upto August;

(b) the number of accidents in which Buses and Vehicles belonging to the D.T.U., Police, and Army were involved and number of Police, D.T.U. and Army personnel prosecuted separately;

(c) the number of persons killed or injured as a result of accident; and

(d) the number of cases in which Police, D.T.U., and Army Personnel were charged with rash and negligent driving?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 144.]

Opening of a Railway Station at Ramavaram

2349. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage of examination is the proposal for opening a Railway Station at Ramavaram between Bhadrachellam Road and Colliery siding Central Railway; and

(b) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposal has been examined and found to be unacceptable.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये रियायतें

२३५०. { श्री भक्त प्रभाकर : / श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रेषित परिपत्र के अनुसार विभागीय परीक्षाओं में पदोन्नति के लिये अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को कोई रियायतें दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विभागीय परीक्षाओं में ये रियायतें मंजूर की गयी हैं; और

(ग) कितने लोग इस रियायत के योग्य हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). गृह मंत्रालय की सलाह से बोर्ड इस पर विचार कर रहा है ।

किलोकड़ी, दिल्ली में बिजली घर

२३५१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्री भक्त दर्शन ।

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६९१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किलोकड़ी, दिल्ली में ८००० किलोवाट के डीज़ल प्लान्ट से दिल्ली नगर के किस भाग को बिजली दी जायेगी, और

(ख) इस बिजली घर पर कितना रुपया व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) किलोकड़ी में डीज़ल पावर प्लान्ट के चालू होने पर, वहां से दिल्ली के दक्षिणी और दक्षिण-पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों को बिजली दी जायेगी ।

(ख) ४५ लाख रुपये ।

भारत में "सी" विद्युत केन्द्र

२३५२. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६९१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तकनीकी सहयोग मिशन की सहायता से दिल्ली में स्थापित होने वाले "सी" विद्युत केन्द्र पर तथा इस के कर्मचारियों के लिये बनने वाले मकानों पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : दिल्ली के "सी" थर्मल स्टेशन पर लगभग ३१५ लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

स्टाफ क्वार्टरों पर होने वाले खर्चे का अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सका है क्योंकि पावर स्टेशन के आवश्यक कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये जाने वाले मकानों की संख्या, उनकी किस्म आदि का निश्चय होना बाकी है ।

Medical Colleges in Punjab

2353. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has applied to the Central Government for aid for the expansion of the Medical Colleges during the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, whether any amount has been sanctioned?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the revised procedure three-fourths of the central allocation in respect of Centrally-aided Schemes is released to the State Governments by the Ministry of Finance in nine monthly equal instalments as lumpsum ways and means advances and the final sanction for the payment of the grant-in-aid for the year 1958-59 is to be issued sometime in February, 1959. The allocation for Punjab for this scheme for the year 1958-59 is Rs. 3·40 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation in the C.D. Blocks

2354. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has felt the need of engineers and overseers

for making use of the minor irrigation provision in Community Development and National Extension Service areas; and

(b) to what extent, if any, the utilisation of the provision has not been made for want of the engineers and overseers?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though it is not possible to determine the exact extent, the shortage of engineers and overseers has been one of the factors which contributed towards slow utilisation of the minor irrigation funds during the First Five Year Plan period and the first year of the Second Plan. The position has since somewhat improved and it has also resulted in increase in expenditure.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Punjab

2355. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have asked for any help in the shape of foreign exchange to import machinery for opening co-operative sugar factories in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Of the five co-operative societies so far granted licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, for the establishment of sugar factories in Punjab, the Co-operative Societies at Morinda and Batala are yet to be granted licences for importing machinery for which foreign exchange is required.

(c) The entire question of obtaining machinery for all the co-operative sugar factories in the country including the Morinda and Batala Societies which are yet to receive import licences was considered recently by the Planning Commission. It is proposed that sugar plant manufacturing consortiums in the country should fabricate machinery by importing minimum requirements of certain components and items of equipment which are not likely to be available from domestic sources. The details of foreign exchange requirements for such fabrication are being worked out with a view to make necessary allocation in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Fair Price Shops in Punjab

2356. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government regarding the functioning of the Fair Price Shops in Punjab from 1st January to the 31st August, 1958; and

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

2357. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants and Clerks in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; and

(b) the number of such employees among them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Staff in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

2358. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants and Clerks in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Assistants—56.

Clerks—122.

(b) Assistants—4

Clerks—14.

Staff in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

2359. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants and clerks in the Ministry of Transport and Communications at present; and

(b) the number of such employees among them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

		Assistants	Upper Division clerks	Lower Division clerks
(a)		326	310	660
(b)	Scheduled Castes	22	30	106
	Scheduled Tribes	1	..	10

Kolhapur Railway Station

2360. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average sale of third class, second class and first class tickets on the Kolhapur Station on the Southern Railway per month;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for the reservation of seats for the first class;

(c) what number of bogies are reserved for that station;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is always a shortage of seats for the first class passengers; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The monthly average sale of tickets during 1957-58 was as follows:—

First Class	204
Second Class	2,056
Third Class	56,456.

(b) Yes, by the through coach to Poona.

(c) A composite I and III class carriage runs through from Kolhapur to Poona by No. 971 Passenger from Kolhapur to Miraj and onwards by No. 201 Bangalore-Poona Mail.

(d) No. The shortage is only on certain days.

(e) Additional first class berths can be provided only by replacing the composite I and III class carriage by a full I class carriage. As there is considerable III class traffic also, it

is not desirable to replace the composite I and III class coach by a I class coach. There is no room in the concerned trains for more than one through coach.

Sugarcane

2361. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid every year to the cane growers as extra cane price or bonus since the period the scheme has been in vogue;

(b) the rate at which this extra payment has been made in terms of per maund of cane supplied; and

(c) the States where such payment has been made?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The amounts paid as extra price in addition to the minimum price fixed by the Government are as under:—

Season	Amount (Lakh Rs.)
1952-53	100·53
1953-54	113·04
1954-55	71·07
1955-56	62·41
1956-57 (Provisional)	85·00

(b) The rate of extra payment has varied from 1 nP. to 54 nP. per maund of cane.

(c) In Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala and Orissa, but by such factories from which extra price was found due in different years.

Gosadans

2362. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for opening Gosadans in the country during the First and Second Five Year Plans and the amount allotted for the purpose separately;

(b) number of Gosadans opened during the First Plan period and the Second Five Year Plan so far;

(c) amount spent during the First Five Year Plan and during the Second Five Year Plan separately; and

(d) the number of cattle in these Gosadans during the years 1951 to 1957, year-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 145.]

(d) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Khandsari Factories

2363. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of factories of Khandsari in the different States;

(b) what is the production of Khandsari in the year 1957-58 and what was it for the last four years; and

(c) how much cane is crushed on an average per year in the above factories?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Complete information about the number of Khandsari factories in different States is not available.

(b) Production of Khandsari Sugar during five years ending 1957-58 is estimated as follows:—

	(Lakh tons)
1953-54	0·95
1954-55	1·50
1955-56	1·50
1956-57	1·30
1957-58	2·25

(c) About 27 lakh tons on the basis of an average annual production of 1·60 lakh tons of khandsari sugar.

Alarm Chains of Local Trains in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

2364. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered recently the question of making operative the alarm chains of local trains on Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway in the interest of safety of passengers; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. The question of restoration of alarm chain apparatus in the local trains on the Sealdah Division, on which it is blanked off, was examined in August, 1958, but it was not considered opportune to restore the alarm chain apparatus in these trains.

Smuggled Watches

2365. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police of Calcutta dock have recovered smuggled watches worth Rs. 1,25,000 from dock area on the 20th August, 1958; and

(b) if so, from what place and in what circumstances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 146.]

अमृतकौर पुरी, दिल्ली में मकान

२३६६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २८ फरवरी, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमृतकौर पुरी, दिल्ली में जो २४० मकान बनाने की योजना थी उसके अन्तर्गत कितने मकान बन गये हैं;

(ख) शेष मकान कब तक बन जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या ये २४० मकान इस बस्ती के लोगों के लिये पर्याप्त होंगे; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो शेष लोगों के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) ७२ मकान बनाने का कार्य प्रगति पर है और अक्तूबर के मध्य तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) जिस जमीन पर शेष १६८ मकान बनाने का विचार किया गया है उस पर कुछ लोगों ने अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है । अनधिकृत निवासियों से वह स्थान खाली हो जाने के बाद ही आवश्यक निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) बिना इजाजत के बसे हुए शेष लोगों को पुनः मकान देने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है । ज्यों-ज्यों फण्ड मिलते जायेंगे, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपने आगामी गंदी बस्ती सफाई कार्यक्रम में, जहां भी सम्भव होगा, ऐसे परिवारों को बदले में मकान देने के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही करेगा ।

Production of Crystal Sugar

2367. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Planning Research and Action Institute has developed a method of producing crystal sugar in small manufacturing units;

(b) how many such units are in operation in U.P.; and

(c) what is the amount of investment necessary per unit."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir. The U.P. Planning Research and Action Institute has only published a pamphlet recommending establishment of small factories, particularly by sugarcane growers on co-operative basis, for manufacturing crystal sugar by using the lime sulphitation open pan process developed in 1948 at the Bellary Research Station of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.

(b) 41.

(c) About Rs. 70,000 for a plant with a daily crushing capacity of 500 maunds of cane.

Mathura Post Office

2368. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mathura Post Office is housed in a rented building;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a plan to build a new Government building to house it; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No departmental land is available for construction of a departmental building. The Department is, however, on the look-out of a suitable plot of land for construction of a post office building. No definite date for the construction of the building can be indicated at this stage.

देहरादून में हवाई अड्डा

२३६९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ५ मई, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९९१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देहरादून (उत्तर-प्रदेश) में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने की प्रस्थापना के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मोइज़-उद्दीन) : सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट और सेन्ट्रल पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों ने उन जगहों का फिर से मुआयना किया है जो देहरादून में हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिये मिल सकती थीं । इंसपेक्शन पार्टी ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नदियों पर पुल

२३७०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ११ मार्च, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत नदियों पर पुल बनाने के लिये अनुदान या ऋण के रूप में जो वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी उस के बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन में से प्रत्येक पुल के लिये कितनी धन राशि निश्चित की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) फर्रुखाबाद में गंगा और राम गंगा और मिर्ज़ापुर तथा झूंसी (इलाहाबाद) में गंगा पर पुल बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने ५ करोड़ रुपये की बिना ब्याज के ऋण की प्रार्थना की थी, इस पर भारत सरकार पहले ही विचार कर चुकी है किन्तु जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३५ के भाग (घ) के उत्तर में बताया गया है, इसे स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है । जहां तक अनुदानों का प्रश्न है, भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार की तजवीज़ों पर इस समय विचार कर रही है

और इस बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता ।

ग्रामीण व पिछड़े इलाकों की सड़कें

२३७१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ११ मार्च, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण व पिछड़े हुये इलाकों की सड़कों के बारे में एक विशेष अधिकारी की जो रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन थी, क्या उसके बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की और उस पर किये गये निर्णयों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ग्रामीण सड़कों के बारे में विशेष अधिकारी (Special Officer) की रिपोर्ट अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) यह रिपोर्ट केवल विभागीय कार्यवाही के लिये है । यदि आवश्यक समझा गया तो इसे सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

(ग) इस विषय में आयोजन आयोग और दूसरे विभागों द्वारा जांच करने की आवश्यकता है । इसलिये इस जांच में कुछ समय लग गया है ।

(घ) लगभग चार महीने में ।

Telephone System in Assam

2372. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North Lakhimpur, a sub-divisional town in Assam, has not as yet been provided with telephone system;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) when the installation is likely to be made?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) North Lakhimpur is connected by radio telephone link to Jorhat. A 50-line telephone exchange system at North Lakhimpur has been sanctioned. The system will be brought into service in due course.

(b) and (c). The sanction to the work has been agreed but it will take about 18 months for the building and the telephone installations to be completed.

Ari Workshop of Central Railway

2373. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.R.B. Type Block Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been constructed at Amla (Betul), M.P., by Ari Workshop of Central Railway;

(b) if so, when was the construction work over; and

(c) the expenses for construction of the Blocks?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the quarters constructed at Amla on contract by the Resident Engineers Organisation. If so, the reply is as under:

(a) 24 Units type II quarters have been constructed in blocks of four units each.

(b) The work was completed in March, 1958.

(c) Rs. 1,21,000.

Posts of Signallers on Northern Railway

2374. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of signallers, departmental as well as traffic, on the 1st April, 1956 on the Northern Railway;

(b) number of posts upgraded;

(c) number of posts upgraded after the revision of percentage; and

(d) reasons for the difference, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 851.

(b) to (d). There is no change in the total number of posts in grades of 100 to 185 and higher but by revising the percentage the number of posts in 150—225 is less by 45 with a corresponding increase in those in 100 to 185.

Ore Traffic in Barajamda Sector on S. E. Railway

2375. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway has assessed the total requirement of Ore traffic in Barajamda Sector;

(b) if so, what is the total requirement; and

(c) whether any additional railway facilities have been planned and implemented during the Second Five Year Plan to increase the transport capacities of Keonjhar Mines in particular and other Orissa mines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, on the basis of estimates made (i) by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel in respect of ore for the steel plants, and (ii) by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in respect of ore for export.

(b) According to the tentative estimates made, the requirements will be as follows:—

(i) *Steel Plants.*

Steel Plant	Approx. tons per year (million tons)
IISCO	2·2
TISCO	2·3
Durgapur	2·1

(ii) *Export.*

About one million tons of iron ore and manganese ore per year.

(c) The following additional facilities have been programmed during the Second Five Year Plan period:

(1) Two ore loading sidings at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road for movement of ore from the Sukinda Mines for export.

(2) Doubling of the line between Barajamda and Rajkharswan.

So far, the sections between Barajamda-Dangoaposi and Jhinkpani-Pendrasali have been doubled and opened for traffic.

(3) Opening of a new branch line from Noamundi to Banspani for development of the Joda Mines. This line has been opened to traffic on 18th April, 1958.

(4) Extension of the Barajamda-Barabil branch to Panposh Gorge.

(5) Remodelling of Gua, Barajamda, Noamundi and Dangoaposi yards.

(6) Opening of a new branch line from Rourkela to Dumaro.

Passenger Amenities

2376. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on repeated complaints and representations made by the passengers and general public about the insanitary condition of compartments which run without electric lights, fans and water on the branch line from Sambalpur to Jharsuguda on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) the number of First and Second Class Coaches running on the branch line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There have been two complaints on train lighting since March 1958. Arrangements have been made to instal a battery charging plant at Jharsuguda to ensure satisfactory lighting on this branch line.

The single rake serving this 30-mile branch line is thoroughly washed, cleaned and watered at Jharsuguda and drycleaned at Sambalpur between trips each way.

(b) One composite First, Second and Third Class bogie of seating accommodation;

1st Class—8 berths or 12 seats
2nd Class—12 seats.

The occupancy is 24 per cent. for 1st Class and 5 per cent. for 2nd Class.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications issued under the Essential Commodities Act

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following notifications:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 751 dated the 30th August, 1958 making certain amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 758 dated the 29th August, 1958 containing the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 781 dated the 4th September, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-927/58.]

(iv) G.S.R. No. 782 dated the 4th September, 1958.

(v) G.S.R. No. 783 dated the 4th September, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 787 dated the 7th September, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-928/58.]

Summary of Budget Estimates of Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India International Corporation

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954, a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Air Lines Corporation for 1958-59.

(2) Summary of Actual Capital Expenditure for 1956-57, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for 1958-59 of Indian Airlines Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-930/58.]

(3) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air India International Corporation for 1958-59.

(4) Summary of Actuals for 1956-57 and Budget Estimates and

Revised Estimates for 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for 1958-59 under Capital, of the Air India International Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-931/58.]

12.02 hrs.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 15th September, 1958, from the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Gonda:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Member, Lok Sabha, was tried by me on a charge of Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

Today, after trial, I found him guilty under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees two hundred or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month.

As the amount of fine was not paid he was sent to District Jail, Gonda, for serving out the sentence in default."

12.03 hrs.

MOTION RE: APPRAISAL AND PROSPECTS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the motion regarding Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, moved on the 17th September, 1958. Out of 10 hours allotted to this motion, 8 hours and 51 minutes now remain.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda may continue his speech.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would in the first instance apologize to the House for having occupied a good deal of time yesterday in recounting the factual position in relation to the Plan and its reappraisal. I gave some information which was not to be found in the documents placed in the hands of the Members. But mainly my effort was to cull some of the data which might bring out the significant relationships between the various sets of facts and figures given in those documents.

12.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It was also meant to show the relative impact of the changes on the various sectors and heads of development. I thought that it might help hon. Members in dealing with the issues which arise. Perhaps it was a mistaken idea and I hope that I would do better in future.

The information which the House has got now discloses a difficult situation. It poses a problem. The question now is whether this situation is a passing situation, whether it has arisen out of some accidental circumstances or whether it is some kind of a deep-seated malady and a more intractable problem. It may be said that developments in the international sphere aggravated our difficulties and we had a series of bad monsoons and that has brought about some of the trouble which we are facing. That might mean that, if there be a sequence of better years, our problems will be at an end and we can safely depend on nature for governing the pace of our development. I do not think so. So far as the future goes, I think we depend very much more on the scale of our effort for determining the rate of our progress in this country.

So far as this Plan is concerned, the lines of advance are very much clear now, although the quality of effort that we are going to make, the

[Shri Nanda]

extent of our effort in the current year and over the next two years, is going to make a great deal of difference not only to this Plan but also to the future Plans. I can anticipate the course of discussion so far as this Plan is concerned. We will be told that a certain cut which we are contemplating in one direction or the other should be restored and that more provision should be made for social services. For every head of development there will be one or more advocates. When we look at these suggestions in totality, it will amount to that nothing should be cut. That is going to be the position when we will have scrutinized all the suggestions relating to the reallocations that are being suggested here. There will be some other suggestions also for increasing our resources. These suggestions will certainly be very welcome, but is it not a fact that the reappraisal itself also visualizes a stepping up of resources in certain directions? Some people feel that what the Planning Commission now expects the Centre and the States to do in the matter of further resources is too much. But there will be another school of thought, more outside than in this House; there may be a few hon. Members who will say that the taxes that have been imposed on the people of this country are too heavy already and might ask the question: where is the scope for additional taxation. Therefore, their counsel will be to moderate our ambitions.

Now, I may make it clear that we have already decided, and it has been made known to all concerned that there are going to be no new schemes taken up in the Plan. It is only the schemes which are nearing completion, which are in an advanced stage, which are inescapable, for which resources are going to be provided and it may be that there are urgent requests made. The Planning Commission is being pressed to make provision in another direction, and there is a figure which has been mentioned, namely, additional Rs. 150 crores. That is, the Plan is not going to be of the order of Rs. 4,500 crores but Rs. 4,650 crores. It is not so. These are indications of pressing demands which should be thought of, but the Plan stands at Rs. 4,500 crores, unless more resources can be raised. If more resources are raised, more things can be done; not otherwise. This is our position. We have been told about the desirability of consolidating our efforts. That means, consolidation, rather than expansion. But where is the expansion now in this Plan? There are no proposals for expansion. Consolidation is a very welcome suggestion. We must make the best use of our resources and investments that have been made already. That is perfectly true, but so far as planning itself is concerned, I do not think there is any conflict between consolidation and expansion. Consolidation means that we must coordinate our efforts at all levels and there should be no waste. If in one direction we are going too far and in some other direction we are lagging behind, perhaps that means waste and certainly it means ineffective use of our resources; that should not be. But there should be no interruption in expansion for the purpose of consolidation. That question does not arise at the moment, because so far as the second Five Year Plan is concerned, certain schemes which have been only just started may not be pursued and certain other schemes may be delayed. It is not a question of expansion, but of not being able to carry out all that we have started.

Regarding the future and that is more important, I believe this House has a definite question before it. In the second Five Year Plan, a pattern of growth of incomes and investments has been laid down. It means that in the course of about 25 years, 1951—1976, there will be doubling of *per capita* incomes—a very high ambition. In 1951 the *per capita* income was

Rs. 281. This involves a certain raising of domestic savings. Are we going to make that effort or not? It may be said that the question does not arise today. But it does arise today, for the next Plan and later years, because the attitudes that we adopt, the view that we take of the situation and our analysis are going to affect the future course of events. Therefore, let us be clear about what we are thinking of our future, in what terms we are going to reckon both the efforts and the results that we are looking forward to.

I personally believe that the pattern that has been incorporated in the Plan is the very minimum and more should be possible, because if we do not do that much, the consequences will not be very pleasant. I may be told that whatever the consequences and whatever the desirability, if you have not got the resources, it is wishful thinking to have a big plan. But when we scrutinise that pattern of growth and the rate of savings involved, we do not find anything exceptional in it, objectively considered, because we think that what is being demanded of the people through the contemplated rate of savings and the additional incomes that are going to be drawn out for the purpose of investment are not going to be too heavy a burden on the people.

After all, other countries have advanced and they have also had their plans in the course of several years in the past. There is the experience of other countries as to what rate of progress is feasible in under-developed countries. Compared to that, what is being demanded in this Plan and the coming Plans is not going to be too heavy a sacrifice. We cannot forget the consequences if we fail to go ahead in the march of progress. I am thinking of the social stresses which are going to develop in the course of years if we slacken our efforts and do not speed up the rate of advance. All of us know that vast numbers in this country are being crushed under the weight of poverty and many people are suffering privations. If we are not able to do anything considerable to reduce their sufferings and burdens, whatever we might say, that is going to have its own consequences.

Then there is the aspect of employment. If large numbers are not provided with something better in the course of these years, we cannot have social peace in this country. The second Five Year Plan, big as it was and as it is, what did it promise to do in terms of additional employment? This was one of the criticisms of the Plan. Even if it is fulfilled cent per cent, it did not aim at providing employment opportunities for all the new working force outside agriculture; and agriculture as we all know is over-burdened already. With the Plan remaining at Rs. 4,800 crores in financial terms, but the physical content diminishing and shrinking a fresh assessment was made and it was found that the employment content was reduced. Now with Rs. 4,500 crores, it goes down more. I would ask my hon. friends who give us the counsel of patience, what is going to be done about these things. These two things together will create strains on our democratic institutions. There is no escape from that. We cannot forget that fact and our wisdom and counsel of moderation will not avail us. Therefore, it is not that we have to think in terms of lessening our effort because of certain difficulties that have presented themselves. We have to face the stark realities. The difficulties of raising resources to my mind present less grim realities than those which have to be provided against in case of a failure.

What is the answer to it? In my mind, I have no doubt that we can make the effort and secure the necessary resources. Of course, if we think only in terms of certain figures that we have got now, it might look as somewhat difficult and impossible task. But we should try to understand the underlying factors in the situation. I

[Shri Nanda]

am thinking of two aspects particularly: firstly, are we able to draw out of our existing production the rate of savings that is possible for it to yield? Secondly, is it not possible to hasten greatly the pace of production and to increase the rate of production? That means, greater production and greater productivity. These are the two factors on which the whole thing rests.

So far as savings are concerned, I think that it shall be possible to do better. I mean savings from existing production. We are not able to secure all that is possible, partly for the reason that we have not yet provided the institutional arrangements which can draw out more savings—through co-operatives, marketing arrangements and things of that kind. There will have to be much more in the direction of institutional savings than personal savings. Personal savings must increase, but institutional savings will have to increase very much more in the context of the new circumstances that are developing in this country.

There is another aspect of savings for the public exchequer, namely, taxes and other dues. They are not being paid fully. This is a source which can certainly be utilised much more than is being done at present.

There is another matter, and that is the question of economies in various directions. I am thinking of constructions, for example. We have provided for nearly a thousand crores of rupees for construction in the course of the Second Five Year Plan. My own assessment, or at any rate this is the advice that is being given by competent persons, is that 20 per cent can be saved easily in the costs of construction.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Even 40 per cent.

Shri Nanda: I have put it at a moderate figure. 20 to 25 per cent can be saved in that. There can be economies in other directions also, both in private and public sectors, economies which will enable greater savings to be made for our development programmes.

Then there is also the aspect of prices. It is because of fluctuating prices that, I believe, the incentives for savings have diminished. All these are factors which can be dealt with and which could enable us to take a more optimistic view of the future; of course, only if certain things are done.

The second aspect which I mentioned is output and productivity. It is being pointed out to us that we are not making full use of our vast manpower. This is a source of great waste. Here, apart from the human aspect, there is also the economic aspect. It should be possible to do much better and it is really a matter of regret that about 25 per cent of the man hours available to us in this country are being wasted. Probably that is a rough estimate of the assessment. How much would that mean in terms of constructive efforts and assets available for utilisation? I would not go into the details of that question but it is possible to do it. It will need some more radical arrangements, something in the direction of organisation of institutions; something will have to be done about that.

Then there is the question of the assets which are being created and not being utilized. For instance, irrigation potential is being created. We are making efforts and we are succeeding progressively now in making better and fuller use of those assets. But it is a much wider question. It applies to a number of other things and, I believe, greater awareness and a greater vigilance is needed in that respect.

Then there is the level of productivity, which is very important, particularly in relation to our foreign exchange resources. It is also impor-

tant for our internal resources. A few awareness is required on this question. Since we are piling up debts, it calls for much greater effort here in this country to see that the cost per unit goes down so that we can compete with other countries, so that we can supply ourselves the wherewithal to meet the various obligations that are being created. Agricultural yields can be improved a great deal. In the sphere of industry also, we must show good performance, compared to average performance, because we have to achieve what has already been accomplished in other countries in similar conditions in the matter of industrial production.

Now we are being told that productivity is low in this country and for that labour is responsible. I must very quickly disabuse anybody who has that impression, that kind of wrong belief. In this country, as far as I have been able to gather from whatever statistics are available, judging the situation I can say that the increased costs are not in any way due to lack of effort on the part of labour so far. It is also not true that productivity has lagged behind real wages; it is not so. But it is also true that very much more is possible for labour to do, because the level at which things stand will not enable the working classes to have more wages and more welfare arrangements. They will have to put in much greater effort, and that will help in creating surpluses in the economy and also in dealing with the problem of foreign exchange resources.

A question is being asked, a suggestion is being made, that a part of our difficulties, a large part of our difficulties, are due to the fact that there is not enough enthusiasm among the people, that sense of urgency and devotion is lacking. It may be true. But it is not altogether true. Otherwise, we would not have had this much of progress. But it is true that the bigger question of the moral climate is very important, moral incentives for the people, apart from the material incentives.

Now, two things have been mentioned prominently in that connection — one is the rising prices and the other is the anti-social practices. So far as prices are concerned, I must acknowledge that we have made efforts and we are making efforts to hold the price line but we have not succeeded fully. Otherwise, instead of the figures which I gave yesterday of the rise in prices which has occurred the picture would have been different. Now various suggestions have been made to deal with this situation. We must try to stabilise the prices at a reasonable level, reasonable for the consumer as well as for the producer. There are various suggestions. One practical suggestion which I have in my mind is that the community should control a considerable part of the trade in commodities; not that the entire wholesale trade and the retail trade should be socialised; but a sufficient proportion of it should be in the hands of the community, both wholesale and retail, through co-operatives and other agencies, so that we can effectively control the price trends and to see that the price movements and changes are not abrupt or excessive. It is possible to do so if more effort is made in that direction.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Then the community has to be more efficient and more honest.

Shri Nanda: That is the second aspect—anti-social practices. That brings me to the question of honesty. There is dishonesty now of various kinds practised by various people and we all wish that in its place there should be a greater sense of integrity all round. There has to be greater discipline in the nation. People who work have to do more honest work. There are various aspects of honesty. But there are other things which strike the eye of the people such as profiteering, hoarding and things of that kind. It is the same mechanism

[Shri Nanda]

which will enable us to control the prices that will also help us in this direction. It is not a limited view that I am taking of the anti-social practices. I think that neither the administration nor the people can do it by itself. Both have to combine together in order to bring good results, satisfactory results in this direction.

When I have said all that, there is one other thing which I have in mind, apart from these two, and that is that there are a very large number of people who stand very low, at the bottom of the social and economic scale, and their conditions have to be improved. We have to increase their incomes. The impression in my mind is that we have not been able to do enough to create that feeling, that urge for self-help in those people who are under-privileged, those who are suffering more; they have not benefited to the same extent as others. That impression is there, and that accounts for a little of the difficulties that we are experiencing.

When I have mentioned all the difficulties, all the drawbacks and all the handicaps, let it not create the impression that we are not doing anything at all. Let us not belittle our achievements. We have made good progress and we are making a big effort. It is only when we compare with what we should do, we have to admit all this. But let us not forget that in various spheres much more is being done than was ever done in the past. Therefore, we should see things in the proper perspective. To achieve all these things, certain changes have to be made. I, of course, would not go into the details as to how to utilise our manpower more fully, how to control prices more fully, particularly the utilisation of manpower, which requires, if I may use that expression, "a revolutionary type" of change. Now what is a revolutionary type of change?

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Which you lack.

Shri Nanda: We do not lack it. We may not be having enough of it, I must say, otherwise we would not have faced these difficulties.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It comes to the same thing.

Shri Nanda: What I am saying is that what it is which this revolution means. It does not mean throwing stones and using *lathis*. It means that we should have the means, the capacity and the courage to be able to make the fullest use of our resources so that we can quicken the rate of progress to the utmost possible. That is revolution. We are not doing that, we are not making the fullest use of our manpower and material resources so that the rate of progress can be speeded up very much.

I am not suggesting that very new and novel things have to be done. Our Plan, the Second Five Year Plan, contains all the directions in which we have to move. We have not possibly moved in these directions fully. One has to acknowledge the fact that there has been something lacking and that has to be made up, otherwise we would not have been encountering such difficulties.

Finally, I may say that the Second Five Year Plan, when it was launched, had the blessings and support of all sections of the House. I am sure that in this period of trial, this testing time and in all that remains to be done in order to secure the success of the Plan and to pave the way for future advance to the maximum extent, we shall all stand together and work together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five

Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, be taken into consideration."

There are substitute motions as well. May I know which of them are going to be moved? (*After a pause*). As I find from the hon. Members who have stood up, the motions, are Nos. 1 to 14, 16 and 19, I will treat them as moved provided they are otherwise admissible.

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria (Etawah): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that Government should make radical changes in the Five Year Plan on the following lines:—

(1) *Utilisation of Indian resources*—

(a) to solve the food problem in the country a food army be formed by employing lakhs of unemployed agricultural labourers on waste land;

(b) a literacy army of educated unemployed youths be formed for completely eradicating ignorance and illiteracy from the country as early as possible;

(c) full utilisation of Indian craftsmen (masons) be made by limiting the use of automatic machines.

(2) *Industrial Policy*—

(a) Government should withdraw the emphasis being laid on private sector and pay more and more attention towards the public sector;

(b) the use of big machines be restricted as far as possible and production be carried on with small machines driven by power, so that unemployed population of India may be fully utilised;

(c) production of luxury goods and imports thereof be totally stopped;

(d) parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural products as also the prices of commodities should in no case be higher than fifty per cent of their cost price;

(e) all the foreign capital invested in India be immediately nationalised and large sums of money going out of the country in the form of profits and salaries be used for the prosperity of the country.

(3) In order to make the Plan a success, substantial amounts that are being paid by the Government of India to the following non-Government bodies be stopped forthwith:

(a) Bharat Sewak Samaj,

(b) Bhartiya Sadhu Samaj,

(c) Women's Welfare Scheme,

(d) Bhartiya Yuwak Samaj, and

(e) Other such bodies.

(4) Following steps should be taken to create enthusiasm among the people:—

(a) total decentralisation of the State authority at four distinct levels;

(b) the Plan should be divided into four main stages, *i.e.*, village, district, State and country level.

(c) the responsibility for the implementation of the schemes should rest with the representatives of the people and not with the Government officials who should only extend their co-operation and give necessary advice.

[Shri Arjan Singh Bhadauria]

(5) *Reorientation of policy*—

In order to make the various schemes beneficial to all and to establish a socialistic society,—

(a) the ratio between the minimum and maximum income and expenditure should be 1:10;

(b) more and more attention should be paid towards the villages;

(c) until necessary means of communications are made available throughout the country, widening of roads at certain places for the facility of certain privileged classes and use of costly things like concrete etc. be stopped;

(d) construction of expensive Secretariats be stopped till the country becomes self-sufficient;

(6) *Eradication of corruption*—

(a) Anti-corruption Committees at district level be set up to put an end to corruption and their members should only be representatives of the people with sufficient powers vested in them;

(b) necessary amendments in the Constitution be made keeping in view the above mentioned facts;

(c) Regional languages at State-level and National language at the Centre be introduced immediately in our administration."

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that—

(1) after the period of strain and stress to which the national economy has been subjected by the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, the primary function of further planning should be that of consolidation and of securing for the people the fruits of existing investment and effort;

(2) higher priority needs to be given and greater emphasis placed on agriculture, which is the foundation on which the entire structure of industrialisation has to be raised; and

(3) the fullest opportunity and incentive should be given to the initiative and enterprise of the people in all walks of life so that the most rapid rise in productivity can be achieved."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on May 8, 1958, regrets that there has been no attempt, so far, to integrate the defence organisation and expenditure expenditure with socio-economic planning, so as to ensure greater efficiency and economy in development as well as in defence spheres and recommends, *inter alia*—

(1) That there should be an effective cell in the Planning Commission to coordinate defence with the formulation and implementation of plans.

(2) That the defence organisation should be provided with adequate education—and technical—training facilities, so as to supply the country's need for trained man-power while helping the absorption of ex-service personnel in civil life.

(3) That the Military Engineering Service, the Engineer Corps and E.M.E. should be entrusted with specific irrigation work, flood embankments and roads in inaccessible terrain for construction, constructional and other allowances being duly paid to the personnel.

(4) That the defence Science Organisation be brought up to its authorised strength (if possible expanded) and coordinated with research centres and Universities.

(5) That the Directorate of Technical Development be reorganised with highly qualified science degree holders, to yield maximum result in design, development and inspection.

(6) That the achievement of Ordnance Factories be reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time.

(7) That the Army Grow More Food Campaign be revived in an intensive form.

(8) That Deep-Sea fishing projects be expanded with the cooperation of the Navy.

(9) That Merchant Shipping be considered from the view point of naval defence and suitable provision be made in pursuance thereof.

(10) That adequate and unified training facilities be given in drill and discipline to the youth of the country so as to canalise their enthusiasm into channels of national service.

(11) That a cheap and suitable pattern of standard cloth be evolved so that the youth of the country could use it at their own costs to minimise the expenditure on the N.C.C., the A.C.C. and military training in general, as well as for sports and P. T.

(12) That a National Service Organisation be evolved. by coordinating the activities of the defence with other Ministries and by utilising the grants and aids under different heads, so as to serve the country in normal times as well as in emergencies.

(13) That the equipment lying idle in various Ordnance Depots for the last about 10 years may be made available to the various departments and educational institutions which so badly need them.

(14) That there should be arrangements for creating a national Pool of Engineers, Doctors and other technical personnel from the Defence, Railways and other Union and State Departments to supply the country's shortage of scientific man-power.

(15) That necessary investigation be made near Pampan—Thankachin mudam to avoid the expenditure, delay and inconvenience of circumnavigating Ceylon in cruises between the east and west coasts of India.

(16) That a Naval Dockyard be established early on the east coast to serve the Navy as well as merchant shipping in the Bay of Bengal.

(17) That Rifles, Scouts, Flying, Glider, Swimming and other

[Shri M. C. Patnaik]

clubs, Talimkhanas, Sports and P.T. activities be encouraged, coordinated and utilised.

(18) That the Lok Sahayak Sena and other organisations be given continuity or follow-up duties (organised through Gram Panchayats). The Village Leader Scheme and Village Fire fighting and emergency service units be integrated with the same.

(19) That the Commission which charged with overall planning must be consulted before foreign purchase commitments and foreign exchange-involvements are made.

(20) That Planning Commission must explore all avenues to utilise the trained and experienced ex-servicemen in development scheme."

Shri T. Sanganna (Koraput-Reserved-Sch Tribes): I beg to move:

(1) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that the soil erosion schemes worked out in the tribal areas should be subsidised cent per cent as the tribal people are not able to contribute any amount as their share."

(2) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that the Small scale industries in the tribal areas should be encouraged through the establishment of the multi-purpose co-operative societies."

(3) That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Plannig Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that the water resources in the tribal areas should be assessed so that the lands in the tribal areas can be brought under plough in the economic development of the tribal people."

(4) That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that the pattern of the multi-purpose Community Development Projects in the tribal areas should be reoriented to suit the genius of the tribal people of the country."

(5) That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Plannig Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that land donated under the *Bhoodan* and the *Gramdan* movements should be brought under the Co-operative farming."

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that—

(1) the Government have not been able to create necessary enthusiasm amongst the people for the successful working of the Plan;

(2) the administrative structure should be reconstructed in a decentralised way from the village to the Centre, with devolution of power and authority so as to form a strong and wide basis for the working of the Plan by the people and for the people;

(3) except the commitments regarding the heavy industrial undertakings on the Public Sector, the resources should be drastically diverted towards increasing the agricultural production and improvement of the agricultural economy which should be made the real core of the Plan even now."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that, apart from other efforts, supreme endeavour should be made to—

(1) limit the outlay of the Plan to Rs. 4500 crores;

(2) restrict the maximum deficit financing to Rs. 1,000 crores;

(3) intensify food production and secure effective utilisation of food potential, among other methods, by a subsidised utilisation of irrigation facilities and a stricter control on procurement and wholesale distribution of foodgrains;

(4) restrict rigidly imports for the unexpired duration of the Second Plan;

(5) organise an all-out export drive, particularly by aiding conventional exports capable of immediate response, as well as exports of new promising lines;

(6) extend relief to industries in the matter of crediting development rebates so long as concessions are ploughed back in developmental projects;

(7) introduce a system of staggering of investments even within the 'core' of the Plan, with special emphasis on a 'go-slow' policy on such irrigation projects as are not in an advanced state of completion;

(8) prepare a Plan for consolidation of the result so far achieved and for completing the 'left-overs' from the Second Plan."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memo-

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

randum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that—

(1) higher priority needs to be given and greater emphasis placed on Indian Shipping which is the foundation on which the entire structure of overseas and foreign transportation is based and which is the earner of great foreign exchange as also the second line of defence of the nation.

(2) higher priority should be given and greater emphasis placed on naval defence and development, repair and construction of naval establishments.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May 1958, is of opinion that Government should take following steps in furtherance of the economic welfare of the people —

(1) The Planning Commission should be reconstituted and should consist of experts, not belonging to any political party.

(2) The National Development Council should also be reorganised on all party national basis.

(3) The Second Plan should be extended over a period of at least seven years.

(4) Agricultural Production and Small Scale mechanised industry should be given first priority.

(5) Heavy industries, except those which have been taken in hand and likely to be completed soon, should be deferred to a latter period.

(6) Public enterprise should strictly be confined to Schedule 'A' of the industrial policy resolution of 30th April, 1956. All other industrial schemes of the Central and State Governments should be transferred to the private sector.

(7) The Plan should be reoriented so as to develop India into more or less a self contained economy depending least on foreign help.

(8) The plan should make promise of work for all.

(9) Government employees drawing Rupees two thousand or over per month should be given National Plan Bonds for the amount in excess of rupees two thousand."

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that:—

(1) First priority be given to all hydro-electric and irrigation projects by including them in the core of the plan.

(2) Further taxation should be stopped as it will be a great strain on the economy of the people and a burden on them.

(3) Economy in non-plan expenditure and cost of administration be effected to the extent of Rs. 300 crores both at the centre and the states.

(4) The policy of prohibition be revised so as to get substantial revenue for plan expenditure.

(5) The Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Block be reoriented and their management entrusted to local bodies.

(6) A separate fund called 'plan development fund' be constituted both at the Centre and the States to which shall be credited all revenue derived from taxes levied during the plan period, borrowing and loans, external assistance, railway contributions, balance from revenue surplus and deficit financing which will be earmarked for plan expenditure."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substitued, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that the most reprehensible and almost criminal neglect in respect of animal husbandry has landed the country in great disaster resulting as it has in an annual decrease according to government statistics of production of milk to the extent of more than five crores of maunds since the year 1951, and insufficient supply of good bulls (only one is there where 250 are required) and bullocks (the shortfall being over a crore from the number requisite for efficient agriculture and other operations).

The House further deplores that the Government is not even conscious of the tragedy involved in these figures as it does not so much as mention or hint at in their appraisal and prospects and reappraisal reports, the appalling distress in the country to young children, expectant mothers and aged men and loss of production of food in the country except on pages 28 to 46 of the appraisal and reappraisal report on page 22—statements which are not reassuring and tell a doleful tale.

The House is clearly of opinion that the animal husbandry in the country requires the close and special attention of the Government which, if bestowed, is sure to earn very rich dividends in so far as the production of protective food and agricultural products is concerned."

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that there should be no reduction in social service programmes as they are very important for getting the full co-operation of the people for making the programme of the Five Year Plan a success."

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Planning Comimssion's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958 regrets that there has been no attempt to keep to the original targets in the Second Five Year Plan by ruthless economising in the expenditure and avoidance of waste and by trying to raise further resources from larger loans abroad and inside the country, which is bound to have grave socio-economic consequences, and recommends—

(1) That full use should be made of the irrigation potential which has already been created by finding out and removing the reasons for its non-use by cultivators and particularly by making irrigation facilities available at a lower cost by cheapening the rates of irrigation taxes.

(2) That highest priority should be given to providing cheap and easy agricultural credit to destitute farmers for agricultural operations such as for ploughing the land, purchasing the seeds and carrying out other essential agricultural processes at cheap rates of interest so that they may be in a position to invest the necessary capital for raising crops on their fields.

(3) That the required amount of fertilizers should be imported without the least possible delay to increase agricultural output per acre. Methods to increase night soil and farm yard manure in the fields should also be devised.

(4) That top priority should be given for putting up new fertiliser plants in the country and for increasing the output to the maximum possible extent of the fertiliser plants already existing in the country.

(5) That original expenditure on flood control schemes should be restored and floods should be fought on a war footing.

(6) That the problems of scarcity areas like East U.P., North Bihar, etc. where the yield per acre is the lowest and where drought and floods cause wholesale devastation from year to year, should be thoroughly investigated by appointing a High Power Commission to investigate the causes of perpetual scarcity in these areas and to recommend ways and means to overcome them in the shortest possible time so that the yield per acre may increase several fold and flood and drought may become things of the past.

(7) That a multi-purpose River Valley Scheme to control the river Ghagra, Rapti and Gandak with their tributaries should be immediately prepared and included for execution in the Second Five Year Plan itself, so that East U.P. and North-West Bihar may be saved from recurring floods and droughts and cheap electric power may be available for starting small-scale cottage industries in every village, and large areas may be brought under irrigation.

(8) That money spent on import of foodgrains should be spent in helping the cultivators to grow more food by providing

them with liberal credit, cheap irrigation, fertilisers, good seeds and the results of latest agricultural researches for fighting plant diseases and raising the yield per acre.

(9) That agriculture should be made more profitable by improvement in animal husbandry, poultry, dairying and milk supply.

(10) That land should be redistributed village-wise so no person who lives by agriculture may be without land and co-operative farming be adopted in every village to overcome the effects of fragmentation of holdings as quickly as possible and this should be the main programme of Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.

(11) That as a result of these measures the target for production of food in the country should be raised to at least 100 million tons of foodgrains by 1961.

(12) That a thorough enquiry should be conducted into the present organisation of our defence forces and ruthless economy should be enforced in it so that the maximum effective strength of the defence forces may be secured with the least amount of expenditure and efforts should be made to make the country self-sufficient in producing its defence equipment of the latest and most advanced Purchases of obsolete arms should be cancelled forthwith.

(13) That compulsory military training for a period of two years should be provided to every Indian National.

(14) That the army personnel should be employed in peace times for productive national work during specified hours.

(15) That universal compulsory education upto the age of 14 as provided in the Constitution should be achieved by the end of the Second Five Year Plan by giving education top priority, by minimising expenditure on buildings and costly furniture and opening schools in every village immediately so that every child may have the opportunity of going to his village school and the most brilliant and promising students should be helped to obtain higher scientific education.

(16) That heavy industries should be given top priority so that the country may be able to produce its own machines and industrial plants as soon as possible; and

(17) That corruption must be rooted out ruthlessly from every walk of national life by exemplary punishment and people's co-operation."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, about the allotment of time. Ten hours in all were allotted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has taken more than an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That time was also included in the ten hours that were allotted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It will have to be doubled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we shall have to sit after 5 o'clock.

Several hon. Members: Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can sit one hour extra today.

Several hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That will not suffice.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It may be extended by another four hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we will see afterwards. We have a long way to travel.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक घंटा और ४७ मिनट तो मोशन इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने में लिये । रेप्लाई में भी समय लगेगा । उस को देख कर टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने १ घंटा और ४७ मिनट इस बात के लिये लिया कि मेम्बर साहबान को बहुत सुविधा हो जाय ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, I have listened with much care and even more patience to the long and laboured exposition of my hon. friend, the Minister of Planning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The duration of the speeches would normally be fifteen minutes. Of course, the leaders of groups may take twenty to thirty minutes, but thirty minutes should be the maximum because there are very many speakers. I have got a list of about 70 hon. Members already, who wish to speak and there may be some others who have not sent in their names and would try to catch my eye otherwise. Therefore, they may keep in mind the difficulty that I would be experiencing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have listened carefully and patiently.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): There are groups in which there are only one or two men.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There are no such groups.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chair shall have to take that into consideration.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have listened carefully and patiently to the hon. Planning Minister's exposition, but I am afraid I am not particularly impressed. I think it is necessary to say at the outset that though the hon. Minister has put a brave face on the present posture of the Plan, he has underrated the seriousness of the situation and there are certain indications which have lately become rather prominent. We fear that there is not merely a crisis in regard to the Plan but something very like a collapse threatening its success. There has happened also something like a change, perhaps surreptitiously engineered in its qualitative character and the clear beginnings of a capitulation to interests that care little for planning and very much less for socialism.

Before the Second Five-Year Plan was finalised there had been joint consultations between Government and other parties and even though the Consultative Committee had no executive powers, I had an idea that certain benefits accrued from such consultations. Last year and this I have referred to this matter and occasionally the hon. Prime Minister appeared to agree that there should be consultations from time to time between Government and other parties in regard to the Plan, but no such thing has actually taken place. I feel that in Parliament discussion certainly is extremely useful and important but there is naturally a tendency to score debating points and therefore apart from discussions in Parliament which, of course, will continue there should be an implementation of the assurances of the hon. Prime Minister regarding serious consultations between Government and other parties specially when the Plan is in something like a serious posture of danger.

I do not wish to take up a "holier than thou' attitude. I do not want to say, "I told you so", but I find that in July, 1955, when the Second Plan frame was published, my Party, the Communist Party, had put in a memorandum to the Planning Commission in which certain warnings were promulgated. We had told the Planning

Commission, for example, that the projected Plan was linked with world capitalist market which was crisis-ridden and therefore we might have to pay the price pretty soon. We told them that there were no indications of Government intending to restrict the profits of monopoly capital and to give decisive importance to the agrarian reforms. We warned that there was no attempt at all-round strengthening of the national economy to take bold action against foreign capital interests and land-lordism in India, to curb monopoly capital and to improve the condition of the people, and we had said that the possibilities of development along capitalist lines, and that within the limitations of the present economic structure of India, were unquestionably limited, and, therefore, a point would arrive when Government would have to take a very much more drastic attitude in the direction of a socialist advance. So, what we find is that at the moment, there is a Commonwealth conference going on at Montreal, where the papers reported that the fear was expressed of communist trading and technical power expanding, and India and other countries getting into touch with those powers. But, as a matter of fact, it is very important that we should not remain yoked to the crisis-ridden economy of capitalism in decline and I fear that Government today has no realisation of that particular point of view.

The result is that in regard to food, in regard to employment, and in regard to the position in prices, and in foreign exchange and internal resources, we are today in a quandary. My hon. friend the Food Minister, Shri A. P. Jain was taking shelter the other day in the other House behind the coat-tails of the Prime Minister whom he described as a super-agriculture Minister. And I find that only a few months ago, in June this year, he was talking of exporting food in a few years, and then today, in a blue funk he suggests that land reforms, if they cannot be implemented quickly, should be postponed, in order to increase production. This is a most amazing thing. This is in defiance of the Planning Commission's Land Reforms Panel. It is in defiance of the R. K. Patil Report and so many other things which Government has been committed to. I say also that the Ministry of Community Development which is run by a reputedly live-wire Minister, whom I find described in an official publication as being a young man not clogged by protocol or red tape, has been yet unable to show any mentionable result. And meanwhile, food imports total about Rs. 278 crores in the first two years of the Plan, and the budget provision for the third year is Rs. 111 crores.

Shri Nanda told us yesterday that in 1957-58 there was a decline of 9·8 per cent in food production. And the Planning Commission blames the weather for this particular phenomenon! Meanwhile, the irrigation potential remains unused because of burden, some bureaucratic obstacles and the poverty of the cultivators. But high officials explain that even in very advanced countries, irrigation potential created takes—a long time to be utilised. All this is very peculiar. The recent official shift to minor irrigation, though welcome is belated and is much too lukewarm to be taken seriously. Our people are in agony. They fight for food, as in the UP and West Bengal, and Government, except in rare flashes at Delhi, show neither understanding nor efficient prosecution of its job. No wonder the Plan founders on the rocks of food.

In regard to employment, I need not give the figures; these are very well known and are almost staggering. But it is rather ironic to remark that only a few years ago, the Prime Minister had said that this present generation was happily sentenced to hard labour, but our people today want work and they are receiving not work, not food, but stones instead. The backlog of unemployment is absolutely frightening, and the number of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee].

employment opportunities to be created is going to diminish under the new scheme of things.

About the position of prices, the Minister made certain references, and I said that it was absolutely a criminal matter that Government had failed completely in holding the price line. Government had given an assurance that that should be done in regard to coal and iron and steel and cement and such things. Government was in a position statutorily to maintain the price line, but Government did not do so. Whenever the employers wanted a price increase, Government gave them their pound of flesh, but whenever a worker wanted some improvement in the amenities, naturally the worker was described as being traitorous to the interests of the community. But this failure to hold the price line is something which certainly Government will have to answer for.

Then, in regard to foreign exchange, maybe, the Finance Minister who is now peregrinating abroad is not unhappy, he is obviously in a cheerful frame of mind, from the accounts which come, and I am not surprised because only the other day, the boss of the Forum of Free Enterprise was good enough to send us a speech of his on 'Two Years of Achievement', and he suggested that the two former Finance Ministers should be "impeached" in Parliament, but the present Finance Minister was showing some evidence of "the dawn of a little realism." This "dawn of a little realism" is rather dangerous, and I wish at least the Minister of Labour and Planning, Shri Nanda, is not taken in by this idea of a dawn of new realism. I am afraid that what we are doing now on the question of foreign aid is to mortgage our future development. We have to pay, as Shri Nanda told us yesterday, about Rs. 100 crores every year from 1958-59 to 1962-63 only by way of repayment of the loans which we have taken. Now, further loans are being added, which will mean that for a long time our entire foreign exchange resources will be spent up in repaying the present loans. The terms of foreign aid also indicate a character which is not particularly wholesome; the interest is exorbitant, it is 5½ per cent plus one per cent commission on World Bank loans, which compares very badly with interest charged by socialist countries, for Soviet aid implies only 2½ per cent interest, and there is no question of a commission. American aid also means that we are compelled against the basic formulations of our economic policy to buy an enormous amount of the farm surpluses, and to find out money from American sources for overheads and also to allocate a large proportion of whatever aid comes from America to the private sector. Now, the Prime Minister has told us many times about the public sector controlling the strategic heights of the economy. But the public sector here occupies a very little fraction of our industrial organisation; 3·9 per cent or something like that was the figure which was calculated by Dr. Lokanathan recently. And the public sector is almost going to abdicate if the conditions on which American aid is given are going to be maintained.

In this connection the World Bank, about whose generosity to us we hear so much, has given us some advice which is particularly pernicious, and this advice possibly is almost by way of a command. In this advice, the World Bank tells us absolutely gratuitously,—and we are directors of the World Bank to a certain extent; how fantastic the position is, I do not know—

> "India has already heavily mortgaged her future foreign exchange earnings, even before account is taken of the additional loans that may be sought for the completion of the Second Five Year Plan.".

It goes on to say:

> "India has pursued welfare at the expense of efficiency."

It is not for them to say so. Though they lend us money, we shall pay through our nose; we shall sweat and toil in order to pay them back, and it is not for them to tell us that we are pursuing welfare at the expense of efficiency. And they like about 'lavish social amenities usually associated with new Government factories'. Shri Nanda knows very well how lavish are the social amenities enjoyed by our workers. And they refer to a recent talk of a system of unemployment insurance for industrial workers, as if that is a piece of sin and a crime which the World Bank bosses are not going to tolerate in our country. They call for rationalisation. They want that there should be no proper housing in this country, and they say that the Government's policy of progressively reducing inequalities of income and wealth may be difficult to reconcile with the aim of rapid economic development. These are the mentors, these are the helpers, these are the people who will take us across the hurdles which we are facing all over the place. No more public sector —it is said,

> "That State has played a vital role.... now that this process is well under way, the Government would be well advised to avoid assuming new responsibilities, especially so far as investment in industry and mining is concerned."

They talk so about oil and mining. My friend the Minister of Mines and Oil is here. I know our Government is not going to abide by these things. I say it is a very dangerous portent when people on whom you depend and inexorably depend as you imagine, people to whose star you have hitched your wagon, are talking in this fashion so that they may have a strangle-hold upon the apparatus of our economy.

In regard to the British loan of £40 million which has been given to us, for which we are so effusively thankful, the British paper *Financial Times* said that this "hard-headed and useful piece of economic assistance" was really nothing very generous on the part of Britain because it was only 20 per cent of the annual rate of drawal on India's sterling balances of nearly £200 million which if continued would have meant a greater drain on Britain's resources than the £40 million which have been lent now. The *Financial Times* goes on to say something which is very noticeable. The most remarkable development "in the new Indian financing (of which the British credit is but a part), has been the way in which the World Bank has co-ordinated it". The Bank has been enabled, the *Financial Times* comments, "to exercise a supervision over economic policy, which would be an infrigement of sovereignty if any Government were to attempt it". This comes from Britain. This comes from the United States. This comes from the people who engineered the miserable Suez crisis which cost us more than Rs. 20 crores according to the calculations made by the Planning Commission. This is the kind of advantage which the crisis-ridden economy of the West now wishes to enjoy over us. In spite of that, at Montreal what we are trying to do is to highlight our association with the crisis-ridden capitalist system and to low-light our association with the socialist world and to tell the world, so to speak, that we are very faithful followers in the camp of what is called western democracy. All this is extremely dangerous as far as the future of our plan is concerned.

Shri Nanda has talked about our planning being non-regimented, democratic, and all the rest of that sort of thing. It is all very good to talk about it. Who wants to be regimented if regimentation can be done away with? Who does not want absolute freedom to do whatever one liked? We hear a lot of talk about the way of life.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

We expound our democracy, our planning as implying a new way of life. Where are we going? When are we going to begin to deliver the goods? That is the point. We have heard people say often that the accent of Indian planning is on the attainment of positive goals, raising of living standards, enlargement of opportunities for all, creation of a sense of partnership among all sections of the community. What has happened? What has happened in regard to these objectives? What has actually taken place is so infinitesimal and the patience of the people is being so sorely tried and Government's dependence on the most dubious capitalist interests is becoming so much pronounced that naturally, the country has to warn the Government and ask the Government to cry halt to the pursuit of the present policies.

In regard to social services, we are now going to have a fairly substantial cut. Shri Nanda yesterday said that there is going to be in the social services "an unfavourable change"—I never knew my friend, Shri Nanda, who is fairly plain-spoken, as a master of euphemism in this way—"unfavourable change" in the direction of social services. But, the fact remains that in spite of Shri Nanda assuming that we are sticking to Rs. 4,800 crores, somehow or other, we shall do it, the physical targets are very much less than what we had anticipated when the Plan was formulated. I know we cannot have a rigid adherence to the targets. It may be, sometimes, targets are not fulfilled. But, there must be some understandable statement in regard to what the position is, in regard to how the position is going to be rectified. That has not been done at all. On the contrary, we find things are happening which show how dependent we are no capitalist interests where recessions and crises have made their appearance in a very serious fashion. Therefore, our partners in the Plan are such people as really cannot be depended upon.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the fact that there has been in recent years a rise in foreign business investments in our country, which is fairly substantial. At the end of June 1948, foreign business investment in India amounted to Rs. 287·7 crores. At the end of December, 1953, it was 419·5 crores. The latest figures available about the period at the end of December, 1955, is Rs. 480·7 crores. This kind of increase in foreign investment in this country shows a dangerous tendency, especially when we are not in a position to control it, not in a position even to control the remittance of extra profits. Therefore, this is a phenomenon about which we have to be careful.

In regard also to the rise in the estimates of expenditure about the steel plants and delay in construction, my hon. friend the Minister has tried to explain it away. But, I feel that it is rather important. This matter should not have been allowed to happen and I think, that with some care, perhaps, if we wanted to put our foot down as far as these foreign interests were concerned, we could have made sure that the estimates would not have risen so very much. The Rourkela estimates have risen from Rs. 128 crores to Rs. 170 crores. The Bhilai estimates have risen from Rs. 110 crores to Rs. 131 crores and the Durgapur estimates have risen from Rs. 115 crores to Rs. 138 crores. The progress of construction has also been delayed. This is a serious matter about which we should be very careful.

The Planning Commission, some time ago, supplied us with a document about foreign exchange resources and it said that Rs. 400 crores of outstanding foreign exchange commitments of the private sector cannot be described in any detail because the breakdown is not available. Something must be very fishy in regard to the activities of the private sector and our foreign exchange position. As much as Rs. 400 crores outstanding foreign

exchange in regard to the commitments of the private sector show no breakdown at all. That report also told us that the outstanding commitments on defence are "exceedingly heavy." Shri Nanda has told us that defence expenditure is likely to exceed our estimates by Rs. 225 crores. Last session my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani had drawn attention to this increasing expenditure on defence in a very serious fashion and he had referred to the traditions of our country. But, what I would like to say is this. We are all keen that the defence of our country should not be jeopardised the least little bit. At the same time, we know very well that under cover of talk of defence, a great deal of hanky-panky is going on. That has got to be stopped. Only the other day, a former Finance Minister Shri C. D. Deshmukh said that outmoded junk was purchased to his certain knowledge for military purposes and stores were purchased more or less in that fashion. Where is our statesmanship? When are we going to adopt a policy which will enable us to spend less on defence? After all, we depend for the defence of our country, not so much upon the weapons, usually the outmoded weapons which we get from our democratic friends, but upon the lion-hearted resistance of our people. If you alienate your people, if you lose affection of the people, if you make the people feel that the Plan itself is a peculiar proposition which brings no benefit to them even in the foreseeable future, surely something is very wrong indeed.

I would like also to say that when we think of the internal resources, a problem as such arises. It is most amazing that income-tax arrears, for example, according to Government statements, are rising from year to year. Two years ago, it was Rs. 180 crores—simply arrears: not the evaded amount of income-tax about which nobody is certain, which is fabulous. Merely arrears of income-tax amounted in 1957 to Rs. 180 crores. Then it came to Rs. 208 crores and the latest figure given in this session of Parliament is Rs. 287·32 crores. It is most amazing that this kind of thing goes on and we talk of lack of resources. I feel that we have to change the direction or we are going to sink in the mud.

13 hrs.

I am glad that the Planning Minister says that in regard to taxation he is going to have enough money. If he can get it well and good. But I feel that the direction of taxation has got to be changed; the way in which the load of taxation has fallen upon the poor that has got to be changed and the administration of the apparatus of taxation has got to be changed. Evasion has to be prevented and better administration has to take place.

But what do we find? We find Ministers of Government, holders of Cabinet office, like the Law Minister, for example, writing publicly in the AICC *Economic Review* that income-tax collections were showing a falling off not because of the evading tendency of some of his friends, but because it was sapping the incentive of people to earn money either at the Bar or in other places. It is an amazing proposition to come from a Minister of Government who writes in the AICC *Economic Review* and such a sort of thing goes completely unpunished. I cannot understand a parliamentary set up where Ministers of Government make such pronouncements and go Scot-free. They do not get the order of the lash which they should from their superiors over there. It suggests how the taxation system that we have got today is so bad and it is sought to be changed in the direction in which it is antagonistic to the interests of the people. It is there that the Planning Minister has to step in; it is there that he has to step in; it is there that he has to say that this sort of thing has got to be stopped,—the retrograde taxation policy has got to be stopped

Then extravagance has got to be stopped. Mr. Deshmukh has said only

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the other day that to his certain knowledge one hundred crores of rupees were frittered away in indiscriminate licences for imports. In the pamphlet supplied to us by the Planning Commission an unworthy attempt was made to defend this position. It said that "over-liberal import of consumer goods would have had a relatively small effect." It is most amazing for the Planning Commission to minimise this kind of thing. Morally it is most reprehensible; materially speaking also, it is extremely significant.

The Planning Commission has also lately told us that the expenditure on delegations, on buildings, air-conditioning and that kind of thing, is very trifling. Acharya Kripalani is here and I think he will support me in regard to this. It is not merely the quantum of the money that you are throwing away for no good reason that is important; it is the principle of the matter. We find the Railway Ministry is putting up a new building in Delhi and they say they are going to spend Rs. 78 lakhs. I can take a bet—it will come to more than a crore of rupees, there is no doubt about it. The Ashoka Hotel which is a scandal of dimensions that I do not wish to describe, cost us more than Rs. 2¼ crores and it has cost us not only in money but in ignominy from day to day. Only the other day we had an answer in Parliament that more than Rs. 22 lakhs were spent in Delhi alone for air-conditioning purposes. All this added up come to a total which is large. From the point of view of quantum it is important, but from the point of view of principle it is even more important and it is very necessary that it is this kind of thing which Government should take into consideration.

I feel, therefore, that it is necessary that we change the direction. It is necessary that we told our people that we cannot go in in the way that we have done so far. It is necessary that we realise once and for all that the continued dependence on foreign aid is extremely dangerous to the future of our country and to the freedom of India. It is more than time that we realise that the tackling of the food problem can be done successfully even without that kind of paramount dependence on foreign aid. Why don't we try first of all to increase the output of food and other agricultural products through a policy which has been, on principle, adopted by the party to which the Planning Minister belongs, the policy of land to the tiller and the organisation of peasantry? If you cannot organise cooperatives or collectives straightaway you can at least have a kind of mutual aid schemes to obtain the advantages of collective labour, despite individual farms. You can have State-trading in foodgrains and other major products to stabilise foreign markets. Thirdly, adequate development of heavy industry in the public and the joint public and private sector is extremely important. But for that purpose we should see to it that our link, our dependence, is not with the crisis-ridden countries of the capitalist world. To a certain extent their money is welcome, but we should not get so tied up, we should not get so entangled, as it appears that we have been entangled, that our future would be endangered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken half-an-hour.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is only one other speaker from our side.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He is saying something interesting! Let him proceed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would suggest in regard to development of heavy industries, the assistance of socialist countries and other favourably-disposed countries, not countries which want to dictate financial and economic policies to us, which want to champion the cause of the private sector in India, might be taken from time to

time. But they must be taken with such reservations as are absolutely necessary.

Then we should try to prevent remittance abroad of excessive profits by foreign business operating in our country. We should try to immunise, so to speak, our economy from the effects of declining activities in the capitalist world through adequate development of mutually beneficial relations with the crisis-free socialist world. I have referred already to the question of taxation. That is important—the administration, the proper administration of taxation, and the elimination of tax evasion, taxation of the wealthy rather than imposition of tax burden on the poor. We can increase the surplus produce of the public sector by raising its efficiency, by extending it to other fields like banking, foreign and internal trading in food-grains, raw cotton, raw jute, major oil seeds, tea, sugar, coal, oil products, cement, fertilisers, and so on and so forth, so that our public sector might expand and might take a larger chunk of the national product and utilise them for the purposes of the Plan.

Then, Sir, reduction in Government expenditure and rationalisation of defence and civil administration are absolutely necessary. After that, I wish to suggest—especially because Mr Nanda is the Planning Minister, that we have to get ahead with the idea of labour participation in the management. Only the other day a question elicited an answer that only in eleven units so far labour participation in management has been introduced. This is wrong.

Then again we heard that there is so much smuggling of gold and there is so much smuggling of Indian currency to countries in the Persian Gulf area. Much of that could be stopped. And in regard to gold, gold could be turned into sinews of economic growth. We can tackle the security vaults. Government has got legislative power to see how much gold and other precious metals are secreted in the security vaults; but Government does not do it. Compulsion, plus incentives, plus some kind of a clever manipulation of financial policy would certainly bring to surface a great deal of gold which is hoarded in this country and which is a continuing drag on our economy.

Then we want a proper import control. The export promotion schemes which have been advertised, smack too much of mere publicity and proper import control is not made because priorities have not been properly drawn up. I say this with some hesitation because I do not wish to suggest that our agencies in the Commerce and Industry Ministry are not doing their job. But I feel that on so many occasions things are imported and sometimes the justification is given that capital goods have been imported, but capital goods necessarily should not get an import priority. For example, if we bring here capital goods for the production of cosmetics, we certainly save some foreign exchange, but it may be that the production of cosmetics has a very low priority, if any place at all, in the scheme of things which my hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri would prefer today. And therefore it is important that merely in the name of capital goods certain things should not be imported. For example, we are bringing in machinery because it is machinery.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has exhausted his five minutes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That machinery perhaps could be manufactured in this country in a few years time by special, additional effort. I suggest, therefore, that on the question of import control and on the question of export encouragement something very seriously is done.

I have finished. My conclusion would be that first things need to be set first, and we have forgotten our first and basic duty, and that is to touch the emotional core in the hearts of our people. I had so many things to say and I am sorry I cannot refer to them for lack of time, but I would

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end up by referring to a Sanskrit sloka which has some relevance even to the name of our hon. Minister of Planning. Our Minister of Planning happily carries the name of Nanda, and there is that famour Sanskrit couplet which says:

सर्वस्तरतु दुर्गाणि
सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु
सर्वस्तद्बुद्धि माप्नोति
सर्वः सर्वत्र नन्दतु ।

Let everybody everywhere be happy. In our own country let everybody everywhere be happy. Let Shri Nanda be the instrument for seeing that everybody everywhere is happy. Let that happiness come, but that happiness will not come unless Government basically changes its policies, because I fear that Government has taken to tread on the wrong path, Government has perhaps taken.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This thing should not have come after the couplet.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): I am grateful to the hon. Minister for making available to us useful information. I listened to the speech of my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, and I was surprised that while he began with a reference to the crisis and the danger of collapse of the Plan, all that he offered us was an aggressive Communist speech. He evidently accepts the Plan as it stands, the pattern he accepts. The Plan requires for its implementation Rs. 1,700 crores of foreign exchange. From where is it to come? If you do not want foreign exchange, if we are to sneer at foreign assistance in the manner Shri Mukerjee and his friends are accustomed to do in this House and outside, it is his responsibility to show us the alternative. The only alternative can be the stepping up of our exports at rates which would put heavy burdens upon our people as is being done in China. In China, foreign exports are being subsidised by Rs. 110 crores a year. If you want to get Rs. 500 crores more from foreign exchange, you will have to dump your goods in the foreign markets, and you will have to starve your people internally. It is very good for Shri Mukerjee to talk about things in an unconnected manner, but if he is planning-conscious he has got to face these things in a co-ordinated manner. But I have no desire to spend the little time that is at my disposal in refuting some of the most superficial and supercilious arguments that have been put forward by Shri Mukerjee. I shall confine my attention to four points: firstly, the foreign exchange problem in the country; secondly, the problem of internal resources; thirdly, the structure of the Plan; and lastly, the question of reorientation, the nature and the need of reorienting the Plan.

As far as the foreign exchange problem is concerned, none can gainsay the fact that the foreign exchange position in the past has been handled ineptly, that a considerable amount of foreign exchange was frittered away, but I shall not go into that because this is not the time for recrimination. But I would suggest that even now we must not relax our efforts. We are grateful for the assistance, for the massive assistance that friendly countries have given us, and we are entitled to celebrate the easing of the foreign exchange position, because we have been promised credit by March next year of 435 million dollars as against our estimated requirements of 350 million dollars. Therefore, we can say that the position has somewhat eased, but we must therefore not relax our efforts. I suggest that the problem of foreign exchange is going to be vital for the rest of the Plan and for the Third Plan period. Obviously, it would be unwise on our part to depend upon foreign credits and the generosity of friendly countries. That is the last thing upon which we should depend, but we have not become sufficiently export-conscious.

I am very happy Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is here. More than once I have invited his attention to the fact that this export promotion business lacks the requisite awareness. For instance, what is the kind of pattern and structure of foreign trade that we envisage in the years to come?

I would like to invite the attention of the Planning Minister as well as the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the recent report by the Royal Commission on Canada's economic prospects. In the course of that very interesting report, which I am sure the Planning Minister has seen, it is said.

> "Demand will continue to be high for industrial raw materials. There may well be a buyers' market for foodgrains and manufactured goods."

What is going to happen in the world in the next five or ten years? There is going to be an increasing demand for industrial raw materials. India is not in a position to export very much either capital goods or the products of light industries. What we can hope to export in a large measure is ultimately industrial raw materials, agricultural produce and the mineral products from our country. It is this primary sector that needs to be attended to if we are to become export-minded. Not only for the purposes of food self-sufficiency is agriculture of vital importance, but even for the purpose of stepping up our export, agriculture continues to be the key sector in our economy.

Secondly, as far as export industries are concerned, very much more needs to be done. The textile industry—my hon. friend Shri Somani may or may not agree with me, but the fact remains, and I can say it with a considerable amount of knowledge and responsibility—is an utterly inefficient industry by and large, and hardly anything is being done to step up an industry that is protected, that is sheltered, that is permitted to grow under all kinds of controls favourable to the industry. Nothing is being done to see that its internal efficiency is increased, and the result is that our export potentiality continues to be sluggish. Therefore, though the foreign exchange crisis has eased and as I said we are entitled to celebrate the occasion, this is the time when we should look ahead, we should plan properly, so that we may not be found napping a second time.

As far as internal resources are concerned, as the reappraisal points out, the central problem in the reappraisal of the plan is the mgnitude of the internal resources that can be raised. Undoubtedly this is the crucial problem. Now I think there again the problem was well stated by the earlier memorandum when it said that the striking feature of the resources position over these years is that the balance available from current revenue has remained more or less around Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 crores. The budgetary resources available for our Plan have remained stagnant at Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 crores in spite of the fact that a big tax effort has been made involving an increase in our revenues during the Plan period of about Rs. 900 crores. Our revenues have increased to such an extent because this House has cooperated with the Government in putting newer and newer burdens upon the people, but the result has been that we have remained stagnant as far as the budgetary resources for the Plan are concerned. In the first three years of the Plan, though only 50 per cent of what we had planned to spend during the Plan has so far been utilised, only 44 per cent of the resources has so far come from budgetary resources, as was pointed out by the Minister himself yesterday. The position as far as the economy is concerned has been that though the Centre will be raising taxes worth Rs. 500 crores over the original Plan target—mind you Rs. 500 crores more than we will be raising as targeted for in the Plan, when the Plan was drawn up—the expected benefit to the Plan is just Rs. 45 crores. The States were

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expected to find Rs. 20 crores a year from current revenue at pre-Plan rates. In practice, in the first two years, the States have been minus by Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively. Expenditure outside the Plan is expected to be anywhere—I do not know— between Rs. 600 crores and Rs. 800 crores.

Now, we are told that as a measure of economy, we will cut down expenditure by Rs. 80 crores. We permit our expenditure to rise by a few hundred crores and then decide, of course midway in the Plan, that we will be cutting it down. The whole difficulty is that we are not development-conscious. We are permitting our very limited resources to be frittered away in all kinds of non-developmental activities outside the Plan. Unless you are able to exercise a considerable amount of vigilance on non-development and non-Plan activities, I am afraid this problem of inadequate internal resources is bound to continue.

Even in this reappraisal, no thought has been given to the likely consequences of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commision. You can go through the reappraisal. We will have to wait for another reappraisal when the Report of the Central Pay Commission comes out. The impact of it will be felt upon the non-Plan expenditure.

These are things where it is useful to look ahead. It is no use calculating on the basis that we are going to cut down our expenditure by Rs. 80 crores. I am prepared to say that our non-Plan, non-development expenditure will go up by Rs. 100 crores in the next two years, if not by more. These are the circumstances in which we are placed. Therefore, it is no use bringing us in a reappraisal figures or calculations which are patently unrealistic.

There is one silver lining in the whole position and that is that Government borrowings now are not only larger, but the money market is very easy. There has been, as the *Eastern Economist* points out today a veritable revolution in the money market. Bank deposits have been shooting up. Bank deposits today are perhaps larger than the total currency in the country. The deposits-advance ratio has been falling and the result has been that the money market is easy. We are today entering an era of borrowing from strength, that is, borrowing in our own country, borrowing cheap. The money market is easy and I hope that the Government will be able to see that the monetary policies continue to remain such as will enable us to raise more and more loans because that is also a part of budgetary resources. These loans are also internal resources and the more we are able to take advantage of them, the better it will be.

Suggestions have been made about raising additional resources. Now, as far as the States are concerned, if you study carefully—as, I am sure, you have done—the two brochures that have been placed before us, the additional money that is to be raised is mainly to come from the agriculturists. The planners expect Rs. 95 crores to be raised from the agriculturists. As against that, Rs. 11.6 crores have been raised through betterment levy and the rest of it. I do not know whether in the difficult and unsettled conditions in which we find our agrarian economy because of our failure to vitalise, to energise, our rural sector, it is again realistic to hope that we shall be able to get about Rs. 100 crores over the Plan period as against about Rs. 11 crores for which provision has been made by additional taxation measures that have been levied by the State Governments.

A suggestion has been made—and I welcome that—for a special assessment of lands that have acquired an urban character. Yesterday the Minister drew our attention very pointedly to rapid urbanisation that is going on in the

country. As a result of rapid urbanisation, inevitably there will be newer and newer areas becoming part of urban localities and there will be unearned incomes. Immediate steps need to be taken to see that these unearned increments do not go into the pockets of a few privileged people but are made available for development of the country.

Then again, the planners have been repeatedly under-rating the requirements of the economy for maintenance and repairs. The Planning Commission's memoranda themselves admit that they have under-rated the requirements for maintenance etc. as far as foreign exchange resources are concerned. I say internally also these things are under-rated. Those of us who have applied our minds to the way some of the big irrigation projects have been costing find that one of the reasons is that the maintenance charges and other incidental requirements needed for development, for the full utilisation of the irrigation potential that is being created, have not been envisaged. I do not know why we keep on repeating these mistakes. Is it the idea that we want to go to Parliament and say: 'Look here, this is a big plan, but only so much resources will be needed' and then we find that we get into a jam? I suggest that a much more realistic method of planning is necessary so that we are not caught on the wrong foot, so that we may be able to convince Parliament and the people that this is the amount of effort needed. And if the people do not put forth the effort, then the consequences would follow.

The problem of tax evasion is there. There is also the problem of smuggling of gold. To both these, Shri H. N. Mukerjee drew our attention. I would only like to point out that as a result of gold smuggling, half per cent of our national savings are dissipated. The gold smuggling that we know of today—there might be something about it which we do not know enough—the extent of the gold smuggling that we know works out to over-pricing of our imports by 3 per cent and under-pricing of our exports by 3 per cent—as if a 3 per cent commision on our entire foreign trade is being taken by somebody somewhere! I am not suggesting that our exporters and importers are behaving in that manner, but there must be a big leak somewhere. This leak must be stopped. Half per cent of our national savings is something very big. We are struggling to raise our rate of savings and investments by two or three per cent over the Plan period. Half per cent of that every year is something very substantial.

Therefore, there are so many aspects to this question of internal resources that need to be considered. I had hoped that the Minister would have given a little more attention to these, because he had said that 'this is the core of the Plan, this is the key problem, the rest of the material we have with us'. How do you propose to come to grips with this problem. If you want to raise these resources, then naturally the structure of the Plan must change. Do you want the structure of the Plan to keep on changing, as it has been changing so far? That logically leads me to the question of the structure of the Plan.

Due to additions to the Plan and price rise, the Plan has grown to almost Rs. 5600. If the old Plan with whatever addition is really sought to be implemented today, it would cost us in terms of money about Rs. 5,000 crores, while the resources that we have and what we are likely to achieve in fact are about Rs. 4,200 crores. 25 per cent of the Plan has been eroded. The Foodgrains Inquiry Committee had pointed out—whether the Committee was right or wrong, it came to this conclusion—that as far as food production is concerned, we shall be reaching only about two-thirds of the target. As far as the private sector is concerned, the Planning Commission themselves concede that on the overall view, it may roughly be said that about 70-75 per cent of the original targeted capacity will be achieved. Here again, I am afraid the Planning Minister is

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unrealistic when he said that our national income will increase more or less by 25 per cent as planned for and in other sectors of the economy we hope to make the progress that we have anticipated, except, as he said, in the private sector and in one or two places which he mentioned yesterday. I say we should realise that the utmost we are called to achieve is three-fourths of the Plan and if things are put in terms of physical targets, the Plan may be only just 2/3 of what we had planned for and hoped for when we embarked upon this great adventure of hope.

I know I am providing some grist to my hon. friend, Shri Masani, but I cannot help it. If you look at the increase in allotment needed to reach the Plan targets in the public sector as far as industries and minerals are concerned, the Plan targets have to be raised by 30 per cent; in the private sector by 24 per cent and in steel by 46 per cent. The foreign exchange component both in the public sector and the private sector has gone up by 31 or 32 per cent. That means that as far as the foreign exchange component is concerned, the rise in price is the same. The extent of under-calculation or the element of rise in prices works out to the same figure of 31 per cent for the public sector and 32 per cent for the private sector.

But, when we come to the expenditure to be met internally, we find that in the private sector over 24 per cent. more money will be needed to reach the Plan targets and in the public sector we need 30 per cent more and in steel 46 per cent more. Why is it that we give an opportunity to the gentlemen who represent the private sector that they plan better, that they are more efficient?

Then, again, I feel that in coal as well as in fertilizers we shall be falling short of the targets which we aimed at simply because we permitted ideological considerations to come in the way of production. I say that because the Treasury Benches have been saying over and over again that they are not doctrinaire, that they are production conscious and that they are not interested in ideological considerations. I say, 'if you are not interested in ideological considerations, at least see that production is there'. If the Government had not hesitated, if the Government had not wavered for two years on this question of coal production, I am sure the private sector would have been able to see to it that the targets are reached. Either you permit the private sector to go ahead; or if you do not permit the private sector, see that the public sector does not behave in the lame and limping manner in which the public sector is permitted to function in this country. I cannot understand an attitude where you are never able to make up your minds. The worst tragedy of this government is its inability to reach any kind of conclusion, a right conclusion or a wrong conclusion. What the country needs today is a decisive policy and I hope and trust that the Treasury Benches will at least realise that we are moving towards a crisis where decisiveness, courage and confidence are of greater importance than wisdom that comes out of wavering over the alternatives for all times to come.

Acharya Kripalani: They have decided to go wrong.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to point out that inevitably the Plan has become much more industry conscious. On industry and transport we shall be spending 47 per cent of our total Plan allotment. And, social services have suffered. Please realise that unless more resources are found, that means that unless non-developmental expenditure is reduced to the minimum, kept to the minimum, unless additional resources are found and all kinds of loopholes are plugged, we shall find ourselves in an even more desparate position because

this is what the appraisal says on page 19:

> "If in view of the resources position the Plan outlay cannot be raised to about Rs. 4,260 crores there will have to be a larger cut on social services."

I had warned on a previous occasion that the hard core is bound to eat into the soft substance around. How much are we spending on social services? Rs. 4 per head per year. That is what we are spending today. And, if that is to be eaten into further in order that the hard core may be put through, I think, it would be a dangerous thing. The only way it can be avoided is that we should be very vigilant about our resources and our expenditure.

The hon. Minister invited our attention to economy in the building activities. That would be a good thing. I have on more than one occasion pointed out that we are spending about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 crores on construction activities. But how much are we getting by way of return in income tax etc.? Here is Shri Mahavir Tyagi who was entrusted with the task. I hope he will find it out and tell the House how much do we get in terms of income-tax revenue from that particular sector.

The food prices have increased. I think, something like 4 to 5 million tons of foodgrains are probably sold in the urban areas. Out of the sharp rise in food prices, I have no doubt that a number of traders have made considerable profit. Work out the amount of profits that people have made. How much of that flows back into the Treasury? If it flows back into the Treasury the inflationary rise in prices will have some counterbalance. What are the returns you are getting as far as the collection of revenue is concerned? This is the kind of intensive probe into our economy that has to be done. I hope and trust that the Planning Minister will not be satisfied with merely giving us the glamorous, maxfactored picture of the Plan but will go into the very heart of the problem. (*Interruption.*)

I agree with Prof. Mukerjee that we have reached a critical point today because of the slowing down of the tempo of industrial growth. In 1957 there has been only a 3·5 per cent increase as against the 8 per cent in each of the two previous years. There is not just slowing down, there is loss of the ground gained. That is what the Reserve Bank report says:

> "The unadjusted average of the index for January—April 1958 at 141·7 was, in fact, 0·5 per cent. lower than the average for the corresponding period of 1957."

We are actually retreating and what this House has to decide is, are we going to permit the retreat to continue or are we going to reverse that. We shall reverse that course and continue to move forward. Therefore for the future a great responsibility rests upon our shoulders.

We are told in the various amendments by friends whom I respect that we should now consolidate. Consolidation is a good thing, undoubtedly. But, I suggest, to be satisfied with consolidation would be a crime against future generations. We have got to move forward. In a developing economy, there is a critical point of investment. Unless you reach that—that is unless at least 10 per cent. of our national income is saved and invested, there is no future for this country. It is the essence of a developing economy that a strong national effort is made. Over and over again, Sir, it has been my effort to point out that we should break away from the traditional approach with which we are accustomed. Unless we are willing to shoulder the burden, unless we are willing to show imaginitiveness that is necessary to get over those forces today—and if we are going to slacken, if we are going to fall back on this process of consolidation alone—all that I can

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say is that we shall have to retreat more and more.

Attempts can be made to reorientate the Plan. Emphasis on agriculture, industries closer to agriculture, labour-using rather than labour-saving industries to be developed, slowing down of heavy industries etc. These are some of the suggestions made. Naturally, they need to be considered very carefully not only now but also when the Third Plan is drawn up.

But, personally I am not in favour of changing the investment grid as envisaged in the Second Plan. I say that, even though I am likely to be misunderstood by many persons in this House,—I say that because it is my considered opinion which I have reached after very careful deliberation—the large scale heavy industries constitute the most potent growth inducing sector in our economy and we cannot and we should not easily permit that sector to go down.

Please remember what was our grand strategy with which we started the Plan. It was assumed that food production and small production will be greatly increased by co-operative and organised efforts of the people. Lack of capital would be made up by larger input of organisation and enthusiasm. That was the grand strategy. Because we have failed on that front, let us not beat retreat on that front on which we are right. Let us try and see why we are failing and whether we cannot set things right. If we are conscious of the crisis, if we are aware that we have to get out of the rut we have got into—after all enthusiasm means willingness to work in a different manner and more intensively—move away from the traditional methods and manners of functioning and the habits. What happens when water reaches the farmer. The farmer's whole attitude has to change. That is why there is a certain amount of time lag before water resources get utilized. The resistance comes because it is not easy for the farmer to adjust himself or accommodate himself to the new possibilities and new patterns and new demands that the irrigation facilities provide. Likewise, this great experiment of democratic planning should get over the hump and move forward whereby we shall be able to keep the momentum going and the accelerators will not get slowed down. It means an entirely different approach and an entirely different assessment of things.

The crisis is not so much economic; it is essentially political. It is in the political life today that we have reached almost the dead end. I think that the time has come for us to come out of this economic impasse and we should revise our thinking and reorientate our thinking as far as political functioning and practical behaviour are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I also solicit his attention?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I will be finishing in a minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not asking him to conclude; I am only soliciting his attention sometimes to this side also. He has been all along, I think, addressing Shri Mahavir Tyagi..... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Tyagi: I am his old admirer.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, my difficulty is light comes from this side and whenever I have to look to the points, I have to turn this side.

The last point that I want to make is this. The whole problem of economic growth and economic development is full of pit-falls. Economic theory has not advanced where it can provide us a kind of safe guidance. But much thinking is going on, and some tentative conclusions reached.

I would invite attention to just two of them. Pardon me, Sir, for indulging in theoretical hocuspocus. Theoretically, it is not the principle of social marginal productivity that is applicable to a developing economy but that of the marginal *per capita* reinvestment quotient, meaning thereby, if you are only thinking in terms of just output or just consumption, ignoring the whole problem of reinvestment quotient, then the development is bound to slow down. Then, certain rather startling conclusions follow which some of us may not like. For instance, in a very able article that was recently published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*—a high-brow journal as far as economics is concerned—the conclusion drawn is this :

> "A constant or decreasing returns industry may have a higher capital turnover ratio than an alternative increasing returns industry, but the increasing returns industry may in the long run make a greater contribution to national product."

Sir, the whole question is this. Should we have, up to a certain period, heavy industry or should the heavy industry be jettisoned and pushed aside in the background? Shall we concentrate purely on industries that will yield immediate results? That is the first question of crucial importance and I say this question should not be decided lightly. I would beg of this House and of you, Sir, to see that this matter which is very vitally important to the future of our country must be guided by the best thought that can be given to this subject. I hope and trust that when we talk about the re-orientation of the Plan, we shall not permit our traditional ideas and our prejudices to come in the way but we shall face the problem in a manly manner as has been the tradition of this great and ancient country.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, my task has been considerably lightened by the two hon. Members who have already spoken. So, I would not take the time of the House on these two issues: balance of payments and loans.

According to the figures given by the hon. Minister of Planning, our Plan deficit in balance of payments originally stood at Rs. 1,100 crores. Now, it is estimated to go up to nearabout Rs. 1,980 crores which is really a staggering figure. Efforts are being made to tide over the difficulties and I cannot say that the method of working of the Plan has been altogether disappointing. Best efforts, I think, are being made. While we are progressing and proceeding to build up the nation, there are apt to be some lapses no doubt. Whenever they are brought to the notice of the Ministry and criticised, if the Ministry is receptive to criticism, it helps the Ministry, whether the criticism comes from the Opposition or from elsewhere. Criticism opens our eyes and I think the Government has always been receptive to criticism. I am sure the Government is more conscious than any one of us here about the internal and external resources. However there is one thing that I want to emphasise—not that the Government is not aware of it. I think the Minister himself has confessed it. Is so much emphasis going to be laid on internal finances as it deserves? I am reminded of my personal friend, Shri Deshmukh, whom I admire so much. I was working with him as his assistant and I have found that he used to make a lot of scrutiny and every case underwent a thorough examination. The expenditure side was working rather very hard, looking into all the details. Over and above that, there was the Standing Finance Committee of the Parliament and that too had perhaps a very great effect on various projects' expenditure. All parties were represented on those Committees which were elected by means of a single transferable vote. Hon. Members could advise and enlighten and thereby enable the spending Ministries to exercise better care and thorough examination. I do not propose that the same Committee

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

should be brought into existence now. The Government has already taken a decision. But my fears are these. Many hon. Members know and I have also heard that they are now decentralising the procedure of scrutiny and the Ministries are becoming autonomous once the expenditure is agreed to at the Budget time. I am afraid the Government will have to be still more careful in the matter because hereafter expenditure will be incurred by the Ministries independently and there may not be so much of co-ordination between different schemes as my hon. friend, Shri Nanda desires. There is a lot of expenditure which could be checked. According to the figures supplied to us during the Budget discussion, the expenditure on wages and salaries has gone to Rs. 518 crores in 1958-59 from Rs. 416 crores in 1956-57. It is rising higher and higher and the Government may have to look into this. With the progress that we are making with our planning schemes, naturally the expenditure on wages and salaries will also proportionately increase, but I would like Government to look into it whether it is not being disproportionately increased.

Then, Sir, a committee of the planning project had recommended a reduction of ten per cent. by changing specifications and designs and by omitting such buildings as are not very essential, such buildings as could wait for some time. Our expenditure on buildings is a substantial one in these Five Year Plans. I suggest that the Minister may be pleased to inform the House as to what has happened to the recommendations of that committee. I would like to know whether they have given effect to them, whether orders have been issued, or whether they are still being considered by the Planning Commission or the Government.

There was another matter which of course, has been lost sight of. I do not know whether Planning Commission is prepared to handle this problem. It is rather unpopular, but it is quite a handy slogan, for, every big man in the country talks about it—that is about the control of population. A capital is made of family planning, but I do not think there is anything substantial done in this line. This is one of the biggest questions facing the nation today. I propose that Government might take a bold action and, perhaps, consider the feasibility of encouraging sterilisation of men and women in cases where they have three or more children in a family. I do not say that any law should be made or any compulsion should be exercised, but I think that it can rightly be propagated. It is a reasonable thing and people must respond to it. If the Government does not always care to look into their activities from the angle of gaining popularity or incurring unpopularity, there are sometimes things which are unpalatable, but as a Government they have but to take them up. Let us try whether it will be done voluntarily. This is a poor country and there are thousands and thousands of families who would like to relieve themselves of additional burdens. Surely, it can also be said that they might observe celibacy or exercise control. That is also very good to say. But sometimes it becomes difficult. After all, they are human beings. Why not give them a security? So I thought that this may be included as one of your major items in the plan.

I must immediately come to the main problem which is troubling me personally, not because I am personally involved, but because I have been brought up in the environment of agriculture. The village problems are really going very bad today. My allegation is that, perhaps, we have not been able to do full justice to the villages, our planning up till now has been mostly having an urban bias and villagers are more or less neglected. There is agriculture, for instance. Although quite a lot of money has been allocated for the promotion of agriculture, perhaps, it still requires a re-thinking.

In the first place, as the House knows, there is the question of land management. Government have come to a decision with regard to a policy on land ceiling. That policy has also been communicated to the State Governments. The State Governments—also belonging to the same party—have fallen in line with the Central Government and they are taking up actively the question of management of land. The policy is that there must be some ceilings applied on land. And it has been prescribed for the State Governments to see that a holding must not yield over Rs. 300 net income per month or exceed 30 acres of land for a family. That is the ceiling that they are going to apply. A villager told me: "Sir, what you say to us is this: the Congress Government's rule is that a villager shall not be permitted to earn more than Rs. 300, per month because in villages there is no other profession than agriculture and there is a ceiling on agricultural holdings to the extent of 30 acres or not more than Rs. 300 net income per month for a family. That means our fate is sealed to Rs. 300". I could not answer his question, nor could I satisfy him. He said: "I have two children. I cannot send any of them to a college because the college expenditure per child will come to Rs. 100 or more and I will not be able to live. I cannot build a pucka house in my village because I cannot earn more than Rs. 300".

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): I am very much surprised that Shri Tyagi could not reply to the villager.

Shri Tyagi: If you were in the village, you could know better.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am of the village.

Shri Tyagi: That is what the villager feels. He says: "A villager shall never be able to build a pucka house. It is the law of urban rule that villagers shall not have pucka houses, because no family can save enough money to build a pucka house; his income is limited to Rs. 300". If that is the shape of things coming in the villages, I think we should seriously reconsider it. I do want to record my opinion in this House that this policy has to be revised.

A graduate who comes from a university after passing his B.Sc. (Agriculture) will not be able to do anything in his village. If he wants to invest Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 in his farm or sink a tubewell, we will naturally advise him not to do so because he will not get more than Rs. 300 as return from his investment. Therefore, there will not be any investment on a large-scale. If you want to encourage agriculture, economic forces must be brought into play. The only method of encouraging agriculture is to encourage it by means of manipulation of economic forces.

I can understand if the whole village was to be formed into a co-operative farm. I would not object to that. I do not stand for individual capitalism or things like that. If by force or by persuasion the whole village can be turned into a co-operative farm and everybody be made to enjoy the fruit of labour, I would welcome it. Thereby we might increase our agricultural produce. But to say that that will not happen, they can have only individual farms and the individual farms will be small, I think it is uneconomic.

There is another slogan—we go mostly by slogans—raised today by a great man, Shri Vinoba Bhave, whom I worship. His record of *bhoodan* is very good, because for a person who gives *bhoodan* it is not only a sort of moral upliftment, it is also a spiritual upliftment. Therefore, it does a great good, no doubt. But the lands obtained out of *bhoodan*, I suggest, must be treated as a co-operative farm, one big co-operative farm rather than it being distributed to each one who has got no land. It is a very good slogan to say that every landless man must have land. Everyone shall have,

[Shri Tyagi]

because it is after all a question of mathematical distribution, enough for one's grave and not for cultivation. Each one in the country will have, because our population is very big, a share just enough for his grave and not for cultivation. I do not believe that each man should own land. Why should not each man own industry also, and also other things? I think the lands obtained voluntarily through *bhoodan* must, if it is possible, be managed by State as either State farms or co-operative farms so that no uneconomic holdings are created. There is enough pressure on land today; let us not go on adding to that pressure.

Then, Sir, I pray that the Government might consider the question of giving incentives to villagers. It is no use giving slogans alone. From whatever height they may come, villagers are not guided by slogans. In western district of U.P. I find that the land is being fastly transferred from foodgrains to cash crops. No power on earth can stop us from doing that, because sugarcane crop pays ten times more. How can we forego sugarcane and grow wheat or any other grain on our land? We must grow the crop which will give us more returns. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that we must grow more food because the country demands it, and also give it cheap.

14 hrs.

There is a lot of dearness in the country. The people are in trouble. But I would like to look at it from another angle as well. It is perhaps a blessing in disguise. Seen from the angle of the farmer, this dearness is the only incentive available to him today to grow more wheat, because he hopes that if the dearness continues, he will have good dividends. Perhaps this dearness alone is the only blessing in disguise which is just giving a sort of incentive to the farmer. Instead of depending on such sort of destructive incentive, I say, let the Government give the farmers a substantial incentive, and say, if the farmer produces more than the average yield on his field, he will get an additional money, he will have some subsidy. Any farmer who produces more than the average yield in an area should be given some sort of cash subsidy or help by way of free use of fertilisers or free use of the canal waters. Some such incentive must be given to the farmer so that he may produce more food than at present.

On the other hand, when we talk of fixing a sort of floor price which could be Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, the peasant laughs at it. He asks, "What is this floor price, when my wheat can sell in the market at Rs. 26, 27 or 28 per maund? You are giving me a floor price of Rs. 10 or 12 or 14". He laughs at it, and he is nowhere. The incentive given must be a positive incentive.

At present, in Punjab, we are procuring rice at the rate of Rs. 16 per maund; in Andhra, at Rs. 15-8-0 per maund. Is that the incentive to a peasant? Do you expect him to grow more rice? When rice is ready, you go out and procure it forcibly at the rate of Rs. 16 per maund, and you expect him to grow more rice! This very rice in Uttar Pradesh is selling at Rs. 26 per maund, in Bihar at Rs. 28 per maund and in West Bengal at Rs. 28 to 30 per maund.

Then, in my opinion, planning of food has also been defective to the extent that once they fix the targets, they change them again and again. Well, I do not want to embarrass the House with figures as the Chair has rung the bell, but I just want to say that they have not been very accurate in their target. From 15 per cent. they raised the target to 25 per cent. At Mussoorie, when all the State Agriculture Ministers had met, they had recommended that the target may be fixed so as to have an additional yield of foodcrops to the extent of 25 per cent., and that Rs. 116 crores as extra

money be given to them. This was rejected by the Planning Commission. They fixed the target of 15·51 million tons additional yield which they had expected. It is on account of various items which they have mentioned in the book, saying that major and medium irrigation works will yield 2·3 million tons, minor irrigation will yield so much and fertilisers will yield so much, etc. But each one of them has not come up to the expectation. Take the target achievement and the shortfall. For two years, 42·1 lakh tons was the expectation. Achievement has been only 36·2 lakh tons. That is the achievement. The shortage is 5·9 lakh tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I know there is much to be said.

Shri Tyagi: I will cut short. I request that I may be given a few minutes more. There is the grow more food scheme. I must congratulate the Grow More Food Deptt. on what they have done. They have done a good job because they have fulfilled 48 per cent. of the target. But the Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks have not been able to do the full amount of the work entrusted to them especially in the minor irrigation works. In minor irrigation works, they could do only 20 per cent. of the targeted expectation. I would request him to see to it that the Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks fulfil the target and that this important function is not neglected.

There are the seed farms. I would suggest here that instead of opening so many state seed farms, it will be better if they notify an area for one type of seed and have effective control over it. Let a big area be allotted where a particular variety would be sown and developed, and no other variety allowed. By law all other varieties should be prohibited. They must see to it that one particular area, say, 2, 3 or 4 square miles, is sown with one type of seed so that the farmers and others can freely buy a variety of that particular variety of seed from that area and so that there may be no adulteration.

There has been a great default in the matter of the supply of fertilisers. Last year the demand for fertilisers was 13·4 lakh tons, the Government supplied only 10·3 lakh tons. This year, the demand is 15·2 lakh tons, and I understand that they are not going to supply more than 8·4 lakh tons. If this is the way to deal with fertilisers, you cannot have any additional food, because, fertilisers are one of the important factors. Again, iron and steel is another important factor, as these materials are needed by industry and also the agriculturists. I know for a fact that States demanded—I had a talk with a State Minister—last year, 3·9 lakh tons, but they were given only 92,000 tons. That was the allocation made to them. The demand this year was 1·8 lakh tons, but only 52,000 tons are being allotted. This is what is happening on the agriculture front. In regard to these matters, I want to invite the attention of the Planning Minister and I would request him to look into these matters as well.

Then comes the question of tractors. I understand that tractors are not now coming from foreign countries for want of foreign exchange. The Central Tractor Organisation is soon going to be closed down. For a long time past they have been considering the establishment of some such factory as would be able to manufacture tractors or earth-moving machinery here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the ordnance factories, with the aid of Japan.

Shri Tyagi: I understand that lately the Defence Minister was lucky,—I know,—to have an arrangement with a British firm known as International Harvesters. Some agreement was perhaps arrived at but later on, the parent firm in London refused to abide by that agreement, and that agreement

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was, of course, cancelled. But immediately after that, some other arrangement has been made with some Japanese firm to construct or build tractors and earth-moving machinery in some ordnance factories. I do not know why some other Minister should not have taken up this type of work, because the ordnance factory concerned could easily be transferred to some other Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister's time is up.

Shri Tyagi: I suggest that these things may be looked into.

14.09 hrs.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I am not one of those who believe in celebrating the day when some loans are obtained. Loans can, at the most, be tolerated; they cannot be celebrated. The Planning Minister, a little while ago, said that about 25 per cent. of our labour energy is lying idle. I think that, rather than approaching foreign Governments for obtaining loans, we should reach our own people and get their energy utilised in a better way. In that way we will be serving our national cause in a befitting manner.

It is good that today some loans have been obtained and these loans, according to Shri Asoka Mehta, are to the extent of 435 million dollars. That can at the most come to Rs. 175 crores. In one front only we have lost about Rs. 175 crores, and that is the front about which Shri Tyagi just now referred in his very nice speech.

The Planning Minister also referred to unemployment. He said if something is not done in a few years, then our peace might be disturbed. He also referred to revolutionary touch. I think rather than telling Parliament about revolutionary touch, he should introduce that in his own sphere. He should introduce it in the Government sphere and see that a real revolutionary touch is given to the Government and the Government machinery is geared up properly, so that efficiency is brought into Government. I claim that if efficiency is brought into our Government machinery, then there would not be any necessity for our Finance Minister to go either to U.K. or to the U.S.A., about which our learned friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, said that he was very proud and that we should celebrate this day.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I said it in regard to easing of the foreign exchange crisis.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That crisis also can be solved.

Tyagiji referred to fertiliser and said today we are not meeting our demands. I can claim that if we succeed only in producing enough fertilisers—we may not be in a position to produce chemical fertilisers—but if we succeed in popularising green manure and compost making, then we can save Rs. 175 crores, because that would increase our agricultural produce to that extent and it would not be necessary that we should go on sending every month delegations to foreign countries, from one capital to another capital nor even ministerial delegations.

The Planning Minister also referred to institutional arrangements which have not been made. By that he meant co-operative and other institutions, *panchayats* or maybe the development committee, which he had introduced during his regime in our community development and N.E.S. blocks. To a larger extent they have been responsible for not creating the moral climate, to which he made reference. He said that we should create a moral climate in this country, so that a revolutionary touch may be given. But I say that the practice which he introduced in our development committee, in our community

development and N.E.S. blocks has killed public life in the country and the moral climate which you now aspire to create has been reduced to a larger extent. If you are really sincere in creating any moral climate in the country or giving any revolutionary touch, you should create it in the Government departments in charge of implementation of the Plan, rather than labour in lecturing in this House or outside.

Tyagiji has referred to agriculture. I wish to point out that if we pay sufficient attention to cattle programme also, that will help us in meeting our requirements in financing our Plan. On that front, cattle wealth has been totally neglected. Today we are importing about Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 9 crores worth of powder and condensed milk. We have completely neglected our cattle wealth. We talk of village and cottage industries, and by that we mean only spinning and some other things. I have nothing to say against that and I have full sympathy for our villagers who are engaged in that work. They should be given all encouragement and as much subsidies as possible.

But the biggest cottage industry in India is cattle-rearing, because the majority of our population, particularly the landless population, are engaged in cattle-rearing. There are the agriculturists also. One buffalo or one cow can maintain a family of three or four persons. What has the Government given for encouraging that village industry? They only talk of village industry and in financing, they give encouragement to those who are very vocal. But they have not so far understood the real demand of the people. You ought to understand that in a revolutionary way, devote your time in a better way and not in a superfluous way. I think even the speeches which are delivered in a professorial way are not going to render any service to the country. We ought to be more practical and find out what our requirements are. We are mainly an agricultural country and our entire economy is dependent on agriculture. If agriculture fails, no plan can succeed however carefully it might have been framed.

For the last five years, we are having plans. One plan was very successfully implemented and we are in the third year of the Second Five Year Plan. What has happened to it? This plan was framed on a basis which was virtually Utopian so far as agriculture was concerned. At that time, all the learned professors were claiming that due to our development works, the agricultural production has increased. Now they say, no; the agriculturists were not in a position to utilise those facilities. But is this the reality? The truth is that they were not given an opportunity to utilise that. If you want to serve the country—I am directing that to the Opposition also—if you are really sincere, you ought to understand the reality.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have understood it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You might have understood it, but not all.

In our first Five Year Plan and even today, it is claimed that we have created by our river valley projects irrigation potential to the extent of 8·3 million acres. That was their target, but actually they succeeded in creating irrigation potential to the extent of 6·3 million acres. They were in a position to give irrigation facilities only in 4 million acres of land. According to their own statement, they could have given the facilities to 23 lakh acres of land more and had the villagers owning those 23 lakh acres of land succeeded in getting fertilisers and water facilities, they could have raised crops which would have been worth Rs. 175 crores. But that was not done, despite the fact that the National Development Council gave a contrary direction. Even in this report, it is mentioned that it was a great tragedy that this was not utilised. But what has been done?

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In 1956, they came to realise that because the prices are going up, we should increase our production. In the second Five Year Plan, they had fixed a target of an increase of 10 million tons of foodgrains. Later they increased it to 16·3 million tons. But the Agriculture Ministry fixed it only at 15·5 million tons. The point is that way they had receded the progress and the production has declined. I say this because you realised this fact in 1956 and today in 1958, you are not yet in a position to tell the House whether your full water potential is being utilised by the agriculturists or not. I do not want to hide my feeling that this is the greatest crime that had been committed against the country as a whole. You have invested the tax-payers' money and even loan money and hoards of people are going; the Planning Commission appointed so many committees and those committees have also gone and reported. But no action is being taken. Therefore, I want that the responsibility should be located. Who is responsible for that? Which Ministry and which particular officer?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The whole government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Even if the entire government is responsible, we should see that the mistake is rectified. Because, what is the sense in going on discussing everything if we are not in a position to rectify the wrong which we accept we have committed in broad daylight.

Then Nandaji referred to democratic functioning of our country. What is democracy? Is this democratic effort? If this is democratic effort, then we should correct that effort and we should correct the meaning of democracy also. Democracy does not say that everybody should become a sharer in committing a mistake.

I am glad that Shri Tyagi has drawn the attention of the House to the question of manure. In our country we use only ·88 lbs. of manure per acre of land whereas other countries use much more. In Egypt they use about 88 lbs. per acre and in Japan 98 lbs. and Netherlands 158 lbs. per acre. May be that we are not in a position to do it because of foreign exchange shortage. But if we put 1 ton of fertilizer in one field, then it will easily increase your production by 2 tons of foodgrains. So, even if we start a programme of importing fertilizers, even when it is at the expense of the import of foodgrains, it will pay us in the long run. For instance, if we import 2 million tons of fertilizers, it will help us in increasing our production of foodgrains by about 4 million tons. Today we require about 4 million tons of nitrogen for our soil. We are meeting only a quarter of that by all sorts of manurial resources. Rather than importing other things, if we import another 3 million tons of nitrogen or chemical fertilizers from foreign countries, we will be saving a large amount of money on the import of foodgrains.

I do not know much about the river valley projects, but I know a little bit about the project which was recently undertaken in my area, the Sone Valley project. For the last so many years we have been demanding that you need not go on recklessly increasing the water charges and other things. Since 1953 we have been carrying on the agitation. In 1952 they raised the water rates. Today they have realised the position and reduced it to some extent in the case of water rates in the tube wells area. But that rate was raised in the name of constructing Sone barrage and a rail-cum-road bridge on Dehri-on-Sone. That barrage will be connected with the Rihand dam, and when the Rihand dam is completed it will be in a position to release 500 cft. of water every day. If that water goes there, the existing barrage would not be in a position to get it. Now the Sone canal is one of the biggest canals in

the eastern region, and there is no other canal system which is being run at a profit; that is the only canal. It has been ruined to a small extent, but still it is earning a lot for the Government. Recently I heard that the Planning Commission is going to stop the construction of that barrage, though they have increased the water-rate hundred per cent. in order to construct that barrage. So, I say that the Planning Commission should not commit this additional mistake of stopping the construction of that barrage. On top of that, they should do something to construct the Gantak barrage by which 17 lakh acres of land can easily be irrigated.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to speak in support of Substitute Motion No. 2, tabled on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group, with the support of three other members who are not members of that Group. The documents placed before this House, both of them, are realistic and a fair assessment of the position. They are also, in broad outline, a very sound analysis of the situation that has been created so far by the effects of the Second Five Year Plan, and I for one have no difficulty in agreeing broadly with the appraisal and the reappraisal that have been made.

The hon. Minister, as has been his wont, was honest and frank with this House, and I would compliment him for not holding back the grim realities with which this country is now faced. Successive speakers who have followed him have all joined in striking a note of crisis and I think Shri Asoka Mehta rendered a public service by bringing into this debate a sense of urgency which, judged by the previous speech, we might have missed.

Now, what do these two documents and the statement made by the hon. Minister reveal? I do not wish to labour the point, because, as I said, we are all agreed on it. But I would like just to detail the nine links in the chain of reactions that the Second Five Year Plan has set off, and each one of these is covered by these official documents themselves. First, a substantial dose of deficit financing, aggravating inflationary pressures; secondly, an increase in wholesale prices and the cost of living; thirdly, a stagnant living standard for our people and an actual set back in the standard of living of the middle classes; fourthly, a drop in savings; fifthly, a decline in agricultural production; sixthly, a decline in the rate of increase in our industrial production and, indeed, as Shri Asoka Mehta has shown from Reserve Bank figures, an actual drop in production itself; seventhly, the imperilling of our foreign credit; eighthly, the mortgaging of our future, and lastly —I would like to say a word or two about this—the additional taxation that has been inflicted in the last two or three years.

The Plan target stated that Rs. 225 crores was the extent of additional taxation which it would be safe to levy at the Centre and anything more than that would imperil the balance of our economy. The additional taxation so far levied for the five years comes to Rs. 725 crores, an excess of Rs. 500 crores over the safe limit prescribed by the Planning Commission themselves. What is sadder is that it is now admitted in the Appraisal and in the Re-appraisal and by the Minister that this money, which was meant to be raised for the Plan, has quite frankly been misappropriated and has been diverted to purposes for which it was never raised. As far as one can make out, about half of this taxation has been eaten up by non-Plan and non-developmental expenditure. Of that half which has been so diverted, half again has gone to defence and the other half to civil expenditure. Now we go to the people, asking them to make sacrifices for the Plan, and they ultimately find that what they have sacrificed for is not the Plan but the routine defence and civil expenditure of this country for which it was never alleged that this heavy burden of taxation would

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be imposed. Would it be too harsh to say that this is a fraud on our people. —that money is raised for the Plan and then two years later we are told that half of it has gone elsewhere, however legitimate the other purpose or the requirements of the case might be?

Let me now give a gross example of the kind of waste of these funds, the funds which should legitimately be utilized for the purposes of this Plan. I understand, and I am subject to correction—I hope the hon. Minister will correct me when replying if I go wrong on any detail, because we could not get accurate facts—but, as far as I understand, in the recent "Atoms for Peace" meeting at Geneva this country was represented by no less than 47 people, and they were not all scientists. I am told that even an accountant was taken along with them to Geneva to attend to those absent-minded scientists who would not be able to pay their hotel bills! I understand that the Finance Ministry objected to this extravagance, but that the Finance Ministry was over-ruled, and that this expenditure has in fact taken place. 47 passages at the rate of Rs. 3,000 comes to Rs. 1,41,000; a daily allowance at the rate of £4 per day which comes to £7,000 or Rs. 93,000; making in all a total expenditure of Rs. 2,34,000. Now, Sir, I do not deny that this country should participate in an Atoms for Peace Conference. But I want to ask whether five or seven or ten people would not have sufficed, and whether all forty-seven had to go including an Accounts Officer.

This, Sir, is the way in which money that is raised for the Plan through the hard sacrifice of our people, who are being over-taxed today, is being diverted to non-developmental expenditure.

The picture that the two Reports present and the Finance Minister has presented is a gloomy one. The question arises whether the lessons of these set-backs have been learnt. While I agree with the appraisal, I regret to find that when it comes to prospects the same sense of reality or realism is missing. Ideological compulsions seem to drive the Planning Commission to decide against its own better judgment. We saw the spectacle of the Planning Minister admitting that the money was not there, admitting that it would be wrong to spend money that we do not possess, and then pointing to ideological and political factors and saying: "However it must be done".

Take two sentences from the Reappraisal, the last document given to us, which show this internal conflict in the mind of the Planning Commission—how they can see straight but do not follow through the consequence of their own vision. Take the sentence on Small Savings:

> "In the first four months of the current year, the net receipts have not been encouraging, *but it is hoped* that the collections will improve in the later months."

Why? Why should it be hoped? There is no indication at all that the savings will improve.

When the budget was presented, in a speech I made in March this year, I took the liberty to say that after a few months we would find out whether your savings figures are justified or not. That fear has proved unfortunately to be true. Why should the Planning Commission hope against hope? Why should they hope unrealistically?

Again, on Agriculture, after the setback they have gone through, they say:

> ". . . . *there is no inherent reason* why the effort should fall short of promise and the targets of agricultural production as revised in 1956 should not be realised."

It is true there is no inherent reason. But if policies that have been found to be faulty, as previous speakers have made out, are persisted in, certainly they are real difficulties, even if they are not inherent. If false policies are persisted in, then bad results will follow. And yet the Planning Commission wishes to pursue the same policies and hopes for a miracle by which all this setback and these unfulfilled targets will suddenly be fulfilled.

Let us see how the structure of the Plan is sought to be shaped. The original target was Rs. 4,800 crores. It is now admitted that we have only Rs. 4,260 crores. One would imagine that the Planning Commission, brought to a sense of realism after two years of unsuccessful effort at Utopianism, would say: "All right, from now on we will spend Rs. 4,260 crores". The Finance Minister evidently went with some such kind of thought to the National Development Council meeting. But again, political considerations intervened, political influences were brought to bear, and quite contrary to the figures which he put before the National Development Council, the conclusion of the N.D.C. in May was that the plan should not be allowed to fall short of Rs. 4,500 crores, leaving an uncovered deficit of Rs. 240 crores. So the Finance Minister seemed to have lost out to the National Development Council.

Now what happens? Now the Planning Commission makes a further retreat. In discussions with the Central and State Governments the Planning Commission now says, through the mouth of its spokesman, that there is "to some extent unavoidable" additional expenditure which cannot be avoided I do not know what "to some extent unavoidable" means. Where there is a will there is a way, and things which one desires to avoid can be avoided, provided there is the will. But, again weakly, the Planning Commission gives ground and another Rs. 150 crores of outlay on industry and mining is being cheerfully undertaken. Therefore we have a gap of Rs. 240 plus 150, that is, 390 crores. The original gap of Rs. 240 crores was sought to be filled by Rs. 100 crores of additional taxation —one does not know from where—, Rs. 60 crores from loans and savings, and Rs. 80 crores from other sources.

May I urge the Planning Commission to consider whether these are realistic expectations? Can they really hope to raise Rs. 100 crores more from additional taxation? Is it not a fact that the law of diminishing returns, according to the Law Minister, has already set in? The more you try to raise, the less you will in fact raise; the yield will go on falling; it will not rise. And the savings have already shown that the people will not go in for small savings when the incentives they need are not given. So, these assumptions that you can raise further taxation, that you can get more savings out of the people, that the price level will be stabilised and inflation halted,—all these are assumptions which have been proved by the history of the last three years to be thoroughly unjustified. For any body of planners to insist on going on making assumptions which have been proved to be unjustified, shows a lack of the spirit of planning. It shows wishful thinking, a life in a world of make-believe; and that is why our targets and our realities never coincide. Because, the world of planning has become a world of make-believe where we fool ourselves and we tell our people something which we know in our own hearts is no longer true. It is said that the ostrich tries to avoid facing facts by burying its head in the sand. One cannot help feeling, having read these two Reports, that the ostrich having seen a very unattractive picture, having seen a gloomy prospect, goes and buries its head in the sand by making assumptions which it knows cannot be fulfilled.

This country was on the brink of disaster. I do not use the word "bankruptcy" because emotionally it

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is resented in certain quarters. But who can deny that, if we had not received the massive foreign assistance that we have, this country was on the brink of disaster? Good friends in the U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and Japan have bailed us out. Let us be grateful to them. Let us, as Shri Asoka Mehta has said, show our appreciation and gratitude to them. But is this a position to which the country is going to be asked to revert a second time? I believe in foreign assistance. I believe in international co-operation, and I am grateful that people have given this aid without cavilling at our policies of which they indeed disapprove. That aid comes without strings in a manner which cannot come from elsewhere. We saw a few months ago what happened to Yugoslavia, how aid which had actually been committed was withdrawn physically when the Soviet Union found that the Yugoslav Government was not toeing the line a hundred per cent. So, while we appreciate it, let us also consider whether we want to be beholden to people; and even if we want to go to these people again, half-way through the Third Five Year Plan, are they going to respond again? Must we expect that they will sink their savings, because we insist on gambling with other people's savings?

Let us see what Mr. Sunder Kabadi, a very senior Indian correspondent in London, has to say in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 16th September. He says:

> ".....the help already obtained should, as a matter of prudence, be used to make provision for the modification of the plan in the event of large-scale foreign aid being unavailable next year. Indeed, it is urged by people who are in close touch with the economic situation here that the wisest course would be to reckon on no aid at all. An opposite hypothesis is calculated to bring disappointment. There are also now serious misgivings in this country" (that is, in Britain) "as to the fundamental soundness of the intensive development of heavy industry in India, while the extent to which expenditure is incurred upon armaments has come in for adverse comment."

With this kind of warning from our own people abroad, are we going to repeat these mistakes?

Mr. Dulles has been criticised in his international policy for brinkmanship. If this is not economic brinkmanship in which we are specialising, of going to the brink of disaster and of being dragged back by kindly friends, what else is it? We might well follow Mr. Dulles in another way, now that we are following him in brinkmanship: let us follow him in agonizing reappraisals, in a little searching of the heart, and admit before the country that certain policies which we have followed have been mistaken policies. I shall be asked, the Planning Minister will ask me: "Where do you say we have made mistakes? What are the correctives you wish to suggest?" And that is where our substitute motion comes in.

The first part refers to the fact that "after the period of stress and strain to which the national economy has been subjected by the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, the primary function of further planning should be that of consolidation and of securing for the people the fruits of existing investment and effort."

I admire the speech made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta for its sense of realism and freedom from dogma. He was, however, very sceptical about the stress on consolidation which he had seen in our resolution.

Now, Shri Asoka Mehta worries about generations unborn. I suggest that we also owe an obligation to the

generation which lives in our own time. Other countries have experimented with dictatorship in the hope that, after the first two or three generations, the generations unborn will thrive. We have seen those hopes defeated in practice and still unfulfilled. Let us worry about our own country and our own people who are alive today. Certainly, let us take our country forward along the path of development but not at the expense of the happiness and the food and the contentment of the people who are today alive. We have no business to worry about unborn generations until we can give a better life to the men and women and children in the hundreds of thousands of villages of our country.

Then, Sir, consolidation does not mean sitting back. Consolidation, as we have pointed out in our Resolution, means working hard in the next Plan period. I am talking about the Third Plan because, as the hon. Planning Minister himself pointed out, the question now arises that there is nothing very much we can do with the mischief of the Second Plan but there is a great deal that we can learn about what to do with regard to the Third Plan, about which we are told studies are going on now in the Planning Commission; and I hope the Government will consider the views expressed here in regard to the planning of the Third Plan, its Plan-frame, if I may use that word.

So far as the Third Plan is concerned, what is essential for the next five years after these investments are made is to try and convert these investments into real things which mean something to our people. Our people cannot eat steel. They cannot eat even iron. We have got to convert the iron and steel on which we have over-invested in this Plan into the various things which mean something to the real life of our people—tools for the agriculturists with food following; transport—motor trucks, better roads and bridges; consumer goods, machines to make consumer goods to give the people the hundred wants of daily life. Unless steel is converted into these usable values, which are human values, what is the use of steel? Soviet Russia produces steel, but it all goes for armament. Do we want to follow that pattern? What is the use of steel, unless it is convertible into things that mean something to our peasants, our workers and our common people.

An Hon. Member: What about America?

Shri M. R. Masani: America does know how to convert these into usable things. Therefore, it gives us aid which we need so badly.

Now, as I was saying consolidation (*Interruption*).

My hon. friends do not like it because they stand for Soviet Russia. We stand for India. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): We are sitting. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least we ought to be sure that no conversions take place here.

Shri M. R. Masani: Luckily, we are a free Parliament and a free country and they cannot gag their opponents which they would do if they had that power in their hands.

Have we the option to consolidate or to go ahead? Have we got anything to fall back upon? There is no sterling balances cushion left. You have taken all the cotton out of the cushion, the cloth now remains and the hard seat is felt by us. There is little room for manouevre. Between now and 1961 we need 900 million dollars or the equivalent of dollars to implement the core of the Second Plan. Our debt repayments will be very heavy in the early 1960s. With the Second Plan we have already mortgaged half of the Third Plan. Therefore, very little remains with us

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to expand with unless we indeed go on being bankrupt again. Therefore, whether we like it or not, the most profitable way in which we can focus our energies for the period of the Third Plan will be to consolidate the gains which we have made.

Also, after all our hon. Finance Minister has said that the Plan is "no ossified or petrified structure." He means that it is a live organism. I agree. But a live organism also needs its periods of arduous exercise and periods of rest. Every human body needs times of rest, to recuperate after going through violent exertion or a surgical operation. You cannot flog the horse all the time. You cannot make the army do forced marches all the time. As Napoleon said, the army also marches on its stomach. You have got to give our people, who have been made breathless with the advance of the Second Plan, a little time to relax and to enjoy the fruits of what they have already invested or saved. If we do not do that, then there is only one alternative—the end of democracy and taking up of the big stick with which to hit the people on the head. Since we have ruled out that alternative, we have got to go the democratic way of giving incentives. Whether we like it or not, whether Shri Asoka Mehta likes it or not, this country, if it has the wisdom to remain solvent, is going to have in the Third Plan to draw back from further expansion of a major kind, to consolidate the gains which we have already made.

Now, I come to the second part of our resolution and that is that "higher priority needs to be given and greater emphasis placed on agriculture, which is the foundation on which the entire structure of industrialisation has to be raised". I need hardly stress this point. My hon. friends, Shri Tyagi and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and others have already stressed these things. There are three fundamental reasons why agriculture must be the foundation on which the entire industrial revolution can be accomplished. It cannot be accomplished in any other way. The first is that it gives food for our people without which we cannot survive. The second, as Shri Asoka Mehta pointed out, is that it provides this country with the only exportable surplus which we can ever hope to have for another fifty years and that is of agricultural produce raw materials and semi-processed raw materials for industrial purposes abroad. If we do not have an export from the land, then we have no export in the country worth the name. The third reason is that unless the peasant has some purchasing power, unless he has got a little more money in his pocket, there will be no market for the consumer goods which our factories will produce. So, for all these three reasons, the pride of place must be given in the Third Plan again, as it was in the First, to the needs of our countryside and its people over there.

We find that in the Second Plan these needs have been cruely ignored. Not only that, but after the Plan was made, whenever a cut is made, it is not made in steel. We could have done with two plants instead of three, but we had to have all three, and because we had to have all three we had to sacrifice things that are nearer to our people. Instead of three fertiliser plants working during this Plan, only one will be operating during the Second Plan. Instead of there being 3·6 million kilowatts of power, the cut back will be to three million kilowatts of power. Instead of twelve million acres being brought under irrigation, only 10·4 million acres are being brought under irrigation, and road development has been cut back by 25 per cent.

Each of these is a sacrifice made by our peasantry for the sake of these monuments of steel plants which we are in such a hurry to import. May I say that I was shocked to read yesterday in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* a news item that I hope is false and I

hope the hon. Minister will correct it —that not content with the three steel plants, talks are going on in the United States for a fourth steel plant right away at the cost of £71 million sterling. I do hope that this is not true because, if it is true, it will mean that the path of adventurism is still going strong and the real needs of our people are in danger of being ignored further.

I come to the third point in our resolution and that is that "the fullest opportunity and incentive should be given to the initiative and enterprise of the people in all walks of life so that the most rapid rise in productivity can be achieved." I was very glad that this morning the hon. Minister talked about the need for increasing productivity. Productivity is to be understood a little. It is not just increasing the volume of production. If you double the number of men on a job, you will increase production. If you import new machines, naturally production will go up. Productivity is something quite different. Productivity is the getting out of a certain investment of men and machinery or land a larger output than was formerly achieved. If you have a thousand men working on a particular plant and if the same thousand people by better methods, by harder work and by more ingenuity can increase the fruits of production, then there is a real increase in productivity. Now, we are all painfully aware that productivity is terribly low in this country, whether in agriculture or in industry. It is not the fault of labour alone. It is not the fault of management alone. It is not the fault of the peasants alone. It is just that we are backward in our processes and in our techniques. Now, if productivity is to go up—and the Government have helped in forming the National Productivity Council, on which I have the honour to serve,— then we have got to be productivity minded. It is no good saying "let us be productivity minded," because the human being requires an incentive. You can either bludgeon him, as is done in totalitarian countries, or reward him with gains for himself and his family and his children for which he has to put in extra effort.

What incentives have we given in the Second Plan? I am very glad that my hon. friend, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, drew attention to the disincentives that are being inflicted on our peasantry. He took the words out of the mouths of those who succeeded him. He quite rightly drew attention to the way in which we in the cities go on exploiting the peasantry, as Mahatma Gandhi said we had done for 200 years. I remember, Gandhiji used to say that for 200 years we have ridden on the backs of the peasantry and it is time that we in the cities made restitution for that. There is no sign of that restitution. We are still going on exploiting our peasantry by artificially trying to keep their prices down by not letting them have a fair price after all the years of denial or generations of denial through which they have gone. I think it is time that the peasant in this country has a fair deal. Let him get the price that he can exact from the town people. Let us realise that we have got to deal fairly with the peasant.

Again on the question of ceilings, what is the purpose of ceilings and artificially trying to keep down the standard of life of the village people to the lowest, when a similar ceiling is not put in other places? I am against ceilings altogether, because they are a disincentive to production as much in the villages as in the towns. And I am very glad that at least one Government, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, is fighting this reactionary policy of artificial ceilings. They have found a very much better way, and that is a progressive tax on agricultural incomes above a certain level. If a farmer makes a lot of money, certainly, let Government take a little of it as it does from all of us, but there is no reason to deny a man the right to make a better life for his children, to send them to school, and so on.

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In the world of industry, I do not want to repeat, but there is already heavy taxation. And then there is a question of controls and nationalisation. I shall be asked: "Where is the threat of nationalisation today?" I am glad that Shri Asoka Mehta, a socialist himself, drew attention to the way in which the development of the coal industry is being held back for purely doctrinaire considerations. Of the additional 22 million tons of production that the Second Five Year Plan contemplates, it was arbitrarily laid down that 12 million tons should be earmarked for the State. Why? If somebody falls short of lifting the allotted amount of coal, why should others be prevented from doing so? Now, the result is that the State quota is already short by two to three million tons, though private enterprise is making up for the shortfall by producing more than it was allowed to do. Now, is this a calamity or is this a blessing for the country? I hope Government appreciates the fact that when they fail to do their job, other people are there to deliver the goods. Or, is the Government going to adopt a dog-in-the-manger policy of saying: "We cannot produce coal, so you also do not do so." I do hope that a little more of realism and a more pragmatic approach will come into these things.

The Minister of Transport and Communications yesterday, while talking about shipping, quite rightly pointed out: 'Why are we getting excited as if this country's life is going to end in three or four or five years?". This country has come through many many centuries and thousands of years of its civilisation, and I am sure there are thousands of more years in front of us. Everything does not end in the next five years. This is not a hundred yards' sprint where a man throws himself against a tape and collapses breathless. We do not want that our people should be thrown into a hundred yards' race where they fall against the tape and then collapse after crossing the mark. If I may say so, this is a marathon, where stability, stamina and consistency are required. We want our people to have a fuller life, and we want them to exert themselves for many generations to come. To kill the vitality of the people, to drain them of their resources, and to impoverish them further by talking of economic development is not the path of real democratic planning.

Therefore, I hope that we shall learn to take a longer view, just as my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta has done, but in a different sense. Let us realise that progress can only come in the long run, and let us realise that we owe an obligation to those who are alive today before we worry about unborn generations.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): We have had very illuminating light thrown on the appraisal of the Plan by various schools of thought, and I hope this will materially contribute to a better appreciation of what we have got to do in the future. I do not think that any of the hon. Members who spoke before had anything in view except to contribute in a constructive way to what we have got to launch upon in the years to come.

After all, the First Five Year Plan was more or less a piecing-together of the post-war development schemes, and we cannot say that we were able within the short time before us to bring to bear upon it what we may call an integrated outlook. But, certainly, during the Second Five Year Plan, we have had the experiences of the First Five Year Plan, and I believe the fact that by and large, both the Houses of Parliament set their stamp of imprimatur on that goes to show that the planners were not very much in the wrong, but, on the other hand, they were very much in the right. Even so, there were certain words of caution thrown by certain hon. Members, and I believe that at the commencement of the Plan, the consequences of some of our policies were not properly envisaged by the concerned

Ministries. I agree that the moment we had such large commitments to face and such large gaps to be made up, Government as a whole should have tightened their belt and started on a course of austerity. But the most wonderful thing which I have experienced is that even today there is not that note of austerity in the country.

An Hon. Member: Certainly.

Shri Ranga: It is a flight away from austerity.

Shri Dasappa: Nothing of it is in evidence before me to say that Government feel that we have got to face a very serious situation, that every little move of ours should be bent towards mobilising of all the resources possible, and eliminating every chance of wasteful expenditure. I have been here for nearly five years and more, and I think the atmosphere that I see around me today is just the same that I saw five years ago.

I have struck in another forum a note of caution, and I have compared the present situation, that is, the situation during the last three or four years, to the situation that post-war England had to face. We are more accustomed to see the progress of events in U.K. than in any other country because of our long historical association.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): And similarity of circumstances.

Shri Dasappa: What did Sir Stafford Cripps do when he was faced with this critical situation in his country? He did not hesitate to warn the whole nation that everyone, every man and woman, should help in observing a life of extreme austerity. And how did the people respond to his call? I think many hon. Members here must have visited U.K. during those years. To a man, the people also responded, and they responded quickly, because they were sure that Government meant well by the nation; they were convinced that that was the only way of rescuing the country from what appeared to them to be a sure disaster.

15 hrs.

I know my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh—I do not know whether he is here; I am sorry he is not in his seat—may confirm it that all the whiskey in Scotland used to be exported to America. I may tell you, a couple of pegs of whiskey in England would cost the price of a bottle of whiskey that was exported. All the Harrison tweeds of Scotland used to be exported to American and other foreign countries. The British people went with patches on their elbows. That was the spirit with which that nation rose in order to re-build their economy.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Labour Government lost the election. Don't forget that.

Shri Dasappa: I would like the planners to tell me whether such a climate obtains today in India.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I hope I may be able to develop my spirit tomorrow.

Shri Dasappa: I want to tell Shri Jaipal Singh that I am not speaking on this in a light-hearted manner. I may say, there was no more than one egg supplied to an adult for a whole week; no question of sugar going round except in a couple of tiny cubes for a whole pot of tea. That is how they managed to recover. Do we see anything of that in evidence here? I am only saying that unless we import that spirit of extreme austerity and mobilise every pie that is with us, there is no way of getting over the hump as Shri Asoka Mehta said. I would say at the outset that the very attitude and outlook must undergo a radical change before we can think of the years ahead, of the Second Plan and the framing of the Third Five Year Plan.

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I am not inclined to quote all the various complicated figures. I think it is not necessary. The core of our economy, I agree with Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Tyagi and other hon. Members, who succeeded, is agriculture. I can see no reason why we should in the least suffer so far as agricultural production goes in the country and be driven to the unfortunate position of having to import foodgrains if only we tackle this agricultural problem earnestly, seriously and wisely and in a comprehensive way. The first thing is to get out of the cobwebs of theories and theoretical approaches. Let us know what the villager wants in order to develop agricultural production and do what he thinks is necessary for the purpose.

One of the first things, I would say, is with regard to the utilisation of the water that is already available before we think of launching on fresh projects, particularly major projects or bigger projects. I think the wisest course would be first of all to utilise the water from the huge reservoirs and projects fully before we think of any other major irrigation project. The second thing is with regard to the utilisation of water from minor irrigation sources. There is infinite scope for building up these minor tanks, taking up these minor irrigation schemes and also tubewells and so on. There is plenty of scope for this. In the old Mysore State, there were about 26,000 tanks in the 29,000 square miles. I am referring to the old Mysore State; I do not know what the figures are now. A large number of them are in disrepair. They do not require any foreign exchange. It is all very easy. With a few thousands of rupees for each of these, we would be able to bring under irrigation a large acreage.

Shri Tyagi: Has it not been done?

Shri Dasappa: The process is there. Just now, the Government of India have woken up to the situation and they have promised any amount of help that they want. After all, the resources of the States, especially when the Centre runs away with all our primary resources like income-tax, excise and so on, are small and very little is left to the States. Not that I am finding fault with anybody; I am telling you the facts of the situation. That is an easy way of solving the food problem.

The other most important thing is finance. In America, in the U.S.A., in England, in the Scandinavian countries or anywhere else, the Agriculture Ministry is one of the biggest Ministries. You may say, America is a highly industrialised country and therefore, the Ministry of Industry is the biggest. No; it is the Agriculture Ministry. Very wisely that have done it and they have stabilised the prices, subsidised production and they see that the peasantry, the backbone of the country, is maintained in a very efficient condition. What are the poor villagers of India like and what is their own backbone today? I am afraid this important fact has not yet gone into the minds of those who are framing our policies.

Shri Ranga: The planners are opposed to that.

Shri Dasappa: I do not want those words to be put into my mouth. I am just now thinking whether those who have planning in their hands are those who have come out of the soil, who are in daily touch with the currents and forces that are operating in our villages. I say this because I heard recently a most extraordinary thing. The Reserve Bank of India was eager to advance credit to the villagers to step up production. It was a few lakhs of rupees some years ago. Then it rose to Rs. 5 crores and recently it went up to as much as Rs. 50 crores. They were inclined to go up to Rs. 100 crores.....

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Thirty one crores is the amount given.

Shri Dasappa: .....through the bigger co-operative societies. I am saying this subject to correction, I am told, our wise planners told them, no, no, you shall not advance money to the bigger societies, you should only deal with smaller primary societies. I do not think the Planning Commission will be able to contradict me because I have it on very good authority that they are now thinking in a rather theoretical way, let us deal with the primary man who tills the soil or deal through the primary co-operative societies. How is it possible for the Reserve Bank to have dealings with endless primary societies or small societies? Far better we have one major society for each State, then through that the district societies and then it will be possible for them to more confidently advance money and recover the same. In fact, there has been no complaint about recovery of the loans that they have given. This very life line of the villagers and their whole economic existence is being jeopardised because of a theoretical idea of our Planning Commission. I am sorry I have to refer to it because, in this way, it is absolutely impossible for the people to make any headway. Minor irrigation is very important. I am only hoping that the Planning Commission and the Ministry have understood the situation and are trying to help the people and I hope they will not flag in that idea and determination of theirs.

Coming to industries, I have got to endorse my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani's idea that the future should be more of consolidation than of entering upon heavy industries. Not that I am against heavy industries. In fact, my complaint has all along been that during the First Five Year Plan we should have started a major steel plant. They did not realise the significance of it then. They tried to make it up during the Second Plan, and in doing so, the pendulum has swung to the other end. It is a doubtful virtue on their part now to think of the fourth steel plant. I definitely warn them against launching on any scheme like the fourth steel plant, because I am afraid it is the temptation of all Governments, I do not say our Government alone, to have things which are spectacular. A big scheme is a thing which strikes the imagination of the people, but I would say that in view of the paramount and crying need of the country for irrigation facilities, for fertilisers, for transport etc., we had better be careful in thinking of any further projects of steel. It is far better that we have more fertiliser plants so that we are able to meet the demands of the country in regard to fertilisers. I also think that there should be a certain spacing of these fertiliser plants.

I find the Planning Commission has taken up so many big schemes. They are prepared to spend a lot of money in order to complete those schemes, but when it comes to the crucial point of having that portion of the plant or machinery which will help the scheme to produce, there they stay their hands. I will give you a very fine illustration.

The case I have in view is that of the Sharavati valley hydel scheme. That is a scheme which will cost about Rs. 26 crores. We are spending during the Second Plan about Rs. 13 crores, and we can produce 1,80,000 K.W. of power. In my State there is not one K.W. to be given even for a heating circuit, and we have got the defence installations and other things which need power. Having spent Rs. 13 crores, we hesitate to spend Rs. 2 crores in order to produce 1,80,000 K.W. Here is my hon. friend Shri Hathi. He said the other that the foreign exchange component was Rs. 7 crores. I agree it is Rs. 7 crores, there is no doubt about it, but the payment that falls due during the Second Plan is only Rs. 2 crores. The rest of the Rs. 5 crores has to be paid during the Third Plan. Is it wise for us to invest Rs. 13 crores and not produce one K.W. of

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power for the sake of saving this wonderful Rs. 2 crores, when they are spending hundreds of crores in Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela and on so many other schemes? I say this is, to say the least, criminal. I am afraid there are so many other schemes of a similar character, but I have taken one notable instance where, because of lack of perspective, the Planning Commission is holding it up. I am glad the Ministry is in favour of it. I was told that even the Planning Commission was in a way for it, but the Finance Ministry came in the way or some such thing, but that is a thing which only the Government knows. In any case, I submit that in schemes of this type which are almost mature and which will go into production, the Planning Commission as well as the Government should have a better perspective and should not deny the people in the country the natural result that would accrue from a completion of the project.

This very reappraisal says that we must have a kind of over-all picture and a region-wise approach. Just imagine this kind of step-motherly treatment of certain regions. I am afraid it will have very bad repercussions. I therefore request that the Government will look to this and shape their plans accordingly.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay (Pratapgarh): We have now the other document also before us, the reappraisal. Up till now we had the appraisal and prospects of the Second Plan. Now the reappraisal has also come, and this reappraisal on perusal I find has created a little more difficulty.

I am glad to see that the picture that has been presented in these documents is really a true picture, and therefore there can be no complaint about suppression of facts or any such thing, but then from this picture we can now see what were our resources for the Plan, what were our targets and what have been our achievements.

As a matter of fact, as the hon. Minister said yesterday, our country at present is a special laboratory for a very big experiment, because in other countries where this kind of planning was gone through, there was control, there was a regimented economy; but here in a democracy to carry this Plan through, and to carry it on successfully on such a huge scale as we are doing in our country, is really a tremendous job. And then the attention of the entire world is focussed on us, and if our Plan fails, it must be a great blow to the democratic countries at least. So, it is not a very easy thing, it is not an ordinary thing that we have been performing at present.

As Shri Dasappa just now said, the serious manner in which we should have taken it up and the austerity that we should have observed have not been at least evident; really, I find there is an absence of them. The hon. Minister also did not feel that the picture was very much encouraging, but I go to the extent of saying that the picture is not only not encouraging, but is rather alarming.

There are two aspects of the Plan: the resources aspect, the outlay that is available for the Plan; the targets and their achievements. As regards the resources, encouraged by the success of the First Plan, we had put our figures very high. It was Rs. 4,800 crores although there was a gap of Rs. 400 crores. That means only Rs. 4,400 crores I should say. I do not know how they propose to make up that gap, but it was Rs. 4,800 and later on, after two years experience, we thought of reducing it to Rs. 4,500 crores. But then practical experience and the calculations that we had according to it, shows that it could not go beyond Rs. 4,360 crores.

Therefore, we have felt some difficulty. As a matter of fact, it was wise on the part of the planners that they did not think of reducing the allocations under certain heads as they thought, as it was likely to damage

our schemes under education, health, unemployment relief and others. But after this reappraisal I find that the amount has gone even beyond Rs. 4,500 crores. It is now Rs. 4,650 crores. How do they propose to make up the deficiency? The Planning Commission asked the States to raise it by taxation. Some of the States have already raised taxes more than they should have and there are others who could not raise any amount by taxation. So I do not know whether, in the existing circumstances, it would be possible for the States to raise much more by taxation, whatsoever might be the position.

About the resources position, I find that about 50 per cent. of it depends upon either foreign aid or deficit financing. I do not think whether any of these sources is a healthy one for any economy, country or plan to depend upon. Almost 50 per cent. of the resources come from these two sources. But then as at present, somehow or other we have been promised certain foreign aid and we think we shall be able to tide over the difficulty, although that aid too appears to be much smaller than what we really need at present. Even then, if we depend upon such foreign aid and if we want to carry on our Plan and make it successful on the basis of foreign aid, I think it would have a very sad end after all. Our liability is growing every day. Deficit financing, the other course that we may adopt, appears to be almost closed to us at present because in the economic conditions of the country today, it does not appear that we shall be able to raise much money from that source. The amount for deficit financing fixed was about Rs. 283 crores. I dare say that amount shall also have to go up now on account of the increase in the total outlay of the Plan. Whatsoever might be the position, even the figures that are given in the appraisal for the coming two years are, I think, not reliable, because we have tried to infer from the preceding two years. As I read through these figures, I do not find that the inferences that have been drawn and the amounts that have been considered to be proper amounts for these preceding years are the correct ones. I am afraid these amounts may not be available.

If you come to loans and small savings which should, as I said before, be the best sources at present—because there are some good prospects from these sources—you will find that in 1956-57, it was Rs. 200 crores, but again it came down to Rs. 127 crores in 1957-58. Of course, in 1958-59, it went up to Rs. 217 crores, but we should not be sure that in 1959-60 it must necessarily go to Rs. 220 crores, as has been taken in these reports. It would take a good deal of time to explain this: otherwise, I would have gone through all these items and shown that in regard to any of these items, the figures that have been taken for the two concluding years would not be correct figures. If this is the position, I do not think the resources position is very sound. Then as I said, when our resources are only 50 per cent. and the remaining 50 per cent. has to come from deficit financing and external aid, I do not know whether such sort of financial position would be of any avail in the end even if the Plan, as it is, may be successful.

As regards reduction in some of these items, they are, as I submitted, likely to be harmful and so they should be avoided as far as possible. About raising of funds by States, I have to make one suggestion. In case an offer is made to the States that the Centre would help in proportion to the efforts made by the States, it may be that some of them might make efforts to raise funds by taxation. Otherwise, I do not think that the amount expected from that source might be coming forth.

As regards achievements, I think the most important item, as every hon. Member has admitted, is agriculture. The Minister has also assured us that so far as agriculture goes, he will see that funds will not be wanting under this head. So I would concentrate on

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this item of agriculture. The main sources for improved production in agriculture are: irrigation, improved seed, manures, fertilisers, land development and improved agricultural practices. You will find in the chart given on page 42 of the reappraisal document that the target for major irrigation was 30·2 lakh tons for the Plan and the achievement during the two years was only 4·4 lakh tons; for improved seeds, the target was 34 lakh tons, and achievement during the first two years was 1·7 lakh tons; under land development, the target was 9 lakh tons and 2 lakh tons is the achievement—I am not giving the fractions. As regards production of rice, you will find that in 1956-57, it was 28 million tons but in 1957-58, it was only 25 million tons. If that is the position of production under agriculture, I do not understand how really they propose to make the scheme a success. In three years' time they have produced less than half of the Plan target—much less than that taking the entire production under agriculture.

The difficulties that are there in the way of production have been mentioned in the appraisal itself. I would just read one or two passages and those portions by themselves are quite enough to convince anybody who looks into them that in the manner in which they are proceeding they shall not be able to achieve the target and they shall not be able to make it successful so far as agriculture goes. I would like to read only a few lines which might give the idea.

> ".....it was essential to pursue the agricultural production programme with a great sense of national urgency. The review of agricultural production during the period 1949-50 to 1956-57 placed before the Council showed that the results had been highly uneven as between States and that in several cases they did not reflect adequately the large outlays incurred during recent years on agricultural production programmes. An increase of agricultural production by 2 to 2·5 per cent per annum, which has been so far achieved, is not sufficient to support a large plan of economic development."

The reasons they have given are quite clear. There is no natural calamity; there is no other hindrance; but the hindrance is of the working of the Plan and the machinery that has been set up to work out this Plan. They say:

> "(i) There had not been enough concentration of effort on increasing yields per acre in irrigated areas and in areas with assured rainfall;"

Then again, they say:

> "Progress in the utilisation of the irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation schemes had not been satisfactory;"

That is why the target was not likely to be reached.

> "The Committee noted that failure to utilise irrigation facilities wherever it had occurred, was due either to the canal system not being completed or to the smaller distributaries and field channels not being excavated or to agriculturists not being adequately assisted in adopting the new crop patterns through demonstration farms and other measures."

They have said these things. They have not said that even the high water rate stood in the way of utilisation of

these schemes. They have said ultimately that

> "it was wasteful to spend large sums of money and then fail to derive full profit from them. This was true whether the schemes in question were large schemes or small local schemes."

These are given in the appraisal itself. I do not know what more can be said against the working of the machinery that is working the Plan.

They have said:

> "....judged both by agricultural production and by the increase in production potential, the results over the first two years of Plan fall seriously short of the targets fixed for the plan period in 1956-57 after detailed consultation with the States."

They have further said:

> "It is not possible to meet the increasing demand for fertilizers."

Everywhere they have said, it is not possible to do this; it is not possible to do that and it falls short and no efforts have been made. Then the results are obvious.

With respect to our national income, we find that the target was fixed at 25 per cent. and out of this one-third has to come from agriculture. If this is the position of agriculture, how can we expect that that can be achieved?

The other target was in respect of employment. In respect of employment we were expecting about 80 lakhs of jobs during the whole Plan period. And we thought that the candidates that would be there in the field for those jobs would also be about the same number, or about one crore. But, now, the resources of the Plan having been reduced, the number of jobs also has been reduced. It is not possible to have that magnitude of employment that we could have had under the Plan. So, unemployment also is likely to increase.

My submission is that these documents that have been presented really give a very true picture. They have said that all this is very difficult. The hon. Minister said that it was a laboratory where we are going on with experiments. We have invested large amounts of money, so many crores and the results we have been given are very much discouraging. The position is very unsatisfactory. It has to be looked into. The machinery that is working this Plan is mainly responsible for many of these drawbacks as I read out from the remarks in the appraisal document itself.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the most common criticisms that is made against our Plan these days is that it is over-ambitious. This criticism can imply one of two things. One is that this Plan intends to give us too much in too short a time; or secondly, that it has been formulated on the basis which we cannot afford.

Now comes the first one. In the words of the London Economist to raise the *per capita* income, the meagre income of the people by a tiny fraction cannot be called in any way ambitious or high ambition. Then, even the employment potential which our Second Five Year Plan would build up would be only for 8 million additional people. As we know, the growth of population is 5 millions a year on an average and over the Plan period it will be over 25 millions.

Then, our food production would hardly increase by 15 per cent and our industrial production by 11 per cent. more than the first Five Year Plan. So, looking to our needs and the Plan targets, one cannot say that the Plan is very ambitious.

If you apply the second test, whether according to the resources our Plan is an ambitious we see this. In the first instance, the resources which our Plan contemplated were Rs. 4,800

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crores out of which Rs. 4,000 crores were to be raised within the country and Rs. 800 crores were wanted from outside as foreign assistance. It would interest you to note what actually happened to these resources.

Some of the hon. Members who have preceded me have already referred to the efforts made both at the Centre and in the States, by taxation. We wanted to raise at the Centre Rs. 225 crores over the entire Plan period. As against Rs. 225 crores, we now feel we would be raising Rs. 725 crores. If you take the States also, as against our Plan target of Rs. 450 crores, we would be raising Rs. 950 crores. This, in the ordinary course, should have covered even the uncovered gap of Rs. 400 crores. But that is not what has exactly happened.

The only item where the expectations of the Planning Commission have been belied is the provision in the Plan wherein they took credit for Rs. 250 crores for one item, unfunded debt and other capital receipts 250 crores. We find that at the end of the Five Year Plan it would be only Rs. 29 crores as against Rs. 250 crores. Neither in the Appraisal document nor in the Reappraisal document nor even in the speech of the hon. Minister do you find any explanation as to why in this particular item our expectations would be belied to this extent. This document which is so frank lacks hopelessly in telling us as to why in this particular item our expectations have been so belied, as to why, as against the target of Rs. 250 crores we would be able to get only Rs. 29 crores. An additional effort has contemplated only Rs. 60 crores.

Take another item of the resources. That is about external assistance. As against the Plan target of Rs. 800 crores we would be getting Rs. 1038 crores, that is, really Rs. 238 crores more than anticipated.

About deficit finance, our Plan target was Rs. 1,200 crores. As against that, by the end of this third year we would have completed Rs. 917 crores and in the two remaining years we would be certainly completing the Plan target of Rs. 1,200 crores.

Take the contribution by the Railways. In the Plan our target was Rs. 150 crores; and, as against that we now expect to get Rs. 250 crores, Rs. 100 crores more.

As regards borrowing and small savings, the Plan target was Rs. 1,200 crores. From the results of the past two years we feel rather disappointed. The current year is a little more hopeful and we are expecting to get Rs. 217 crores. And, in the remaining two years, according to the expectations, we would be getting more; but still we do not hope to get the entire target.

I think, even from the point of view of resources, one cannot say that our Plan was a very ambitious Plan. Apart from this the question is whether the expectations about our tax resources would come true. This question becomes pertinent particularly in view of the recent development in our revenues. Our imports are drastically curtailed and so the import duties would be reduced. The Government have given a lot of concessions and abolished export duties and so the export duties should be reduced. Then, in excise duties, we have made a reduction. So, excise duties have fallen. Therefore, the revenue under excise would also fall. Similarly, the revenue from income-tax and other sources for the same reason, is expected to fall short of our expectations. So, on the one hand we have the danger of not realising our expectations of the revenue through the tax efforts and on the other we have to get more money by way of public borrowings and small savings. In small savings, as against Rs. 24·98 crores which we get during the first six months of the last year, we have got Rs. 47·93 crores this year, almost double the amount.

Now, the question arises: is there any difficulty for our Plan? If there is any difficulty, why does it arise at all? I dare say, there is difficulty, perhaps serious difficulty, for our Plan. In my opinion, the difficulty arises because of the following reasons.

First of all, the defence expenditure during the Plan period has risen substantially. Just before the Plan started, we used to spend about Rs. 172 crores per year on defence but in the current year our Budget is Rs. 278 crores—more than Rs. 100 crores per year. Similarly, for civil expenditure *just before the Plan started, we allotted* about Rs. 94 crores. For the current year, our Budget is Rs. 200 crores —an increase of more than Rs. 106 crores. If you take into account other items of civil administration, our Budget has increased from Rs. 199 crores to Rs. 346 crores, over the same period.

My main criticism is that the main difficulty for our Plan has arisen because of our unwise spending and *extravagant and wasteful expenditure.* It is neither the time nor the occasion to labour this point at length. I hope another opporunity would be given in this House when I would have something to say about the three steel plants and various other public corporations which would enable me to prove to you what I say. It is through the medium of public corporations that we have relaxed the financial controls and because of that our expenditure has been in a way wasteful and extravagant. The main purpose of these public corporations in other countries has been to just do away with the weak points or characteristics of the Government departments or departmental management. Unfortunately, in this country what happens is that these public corporations are used only to get away from the parliamentary scrutiny from the vigilant eyes of the Auditor-General and from the rules of the Public Service Commission. Excepting these, all the other departmental restrictions and red-tapism and the delay are just the same as in the Government department itself. So, our approach to these public corporations shall have to be radically revised. Otherwise, the amount of money which we waste in these corporations or through these corporations—we will not be able to save.

Having said this I would like to say something about, the physical achievements. The amount which we have spent is perhaps according to the expectations of the planners. But are the physical targets achieved according to the expectations or not? Here my criticism is that our idea is to measure all our physical achievements in terms of the money spent. We measure the success or the failure of the Plan according to the money that we have spent. We think that our Plan is successful if we spend the money according to the Plan irrespective of the fact whether we achieve the targets or not.

In the First Plan, our target of Irrigation was 8 million acres. Out of that our actual achievement was 6 million acres and the actual area brought under cultivation was only 4 million acres—that is 50 per cent of the Plan target. But so far as the amount was concerned, we had the notional satisfaction that our Plan was fully implemented. Take the Second Plan. Our food production target is 15.5 million tons. At the end of the third year, we would have achieved only 6·6 million tons though we have spent nearly Rs. 95 crores out of Rs. 170 crores. In irrigation, we have achieved only 3.81 million acres in place of 12 million acres while we have spent Rs. 236 crores out of Rs. 376 crores. Similarly, by the end of the third year, the power potential would have increased by .77 million out of 3.5 million KWs but we would have spent Rs. 243 out of Rs. 427 crores. Our planners have forecast that by the end of the Plan period, we would have produced two million tons of iron and steel; it still remains to be seen as to how much we would produce when our Plan period ends. Shri Asoka Mehta said this morning that

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so far as public sector is concerned, it is lagging behind in coal production. All that we know is that it contributed ·2 million tons in the first year—the State collieries. The reappraisal document does not say anything about the contribution in the second year or third year's likely contribution. In the second year, they have mixed the private and the public sectors. The entire amount allotted for shipping—Rs. 45 crores—has already been committed but as against 390,000 GRT, the achievement has been only 180,000 GRT—less than half. About the ports, road development, etc. the same thing can be said.

My point is that we spend a lot of money according to the Plan targets but when we come to see the physical achievements, we find our expectations are absolutely belied. What are the positive suggestions which should be followed in order that we may achieve our remaining targets so that we may not run into serious difficulties in internal resources or external finance?

My first suggestion is this. We must exercise stringent measures of economy at home. When I say this, I do not mean any economy in the daily administration or routine administration. My point is that in all the Plan projects that we execute, we must have a special machinery where we can spend money and exercise proper scrutiny, examination and investigation on the amount that we spend. We can also keep a careful eye not only on the amount we spend but also on the achievements which we have made.

Similarly, in the import-export trade also, we find that even today, when we say we face a crisis in the foreign exchange situation, a lot of things, which can be easily done away with, are imported. Take, for example, foreign cotton. From the figures supplied to us by the hon. Prime Minister sometime in March this year, we find that foreign cotton worth Rs. 55 crores is imported every year. Some of this cotton is, perhaps, necessary for manufacturing yarn which we require for tyre making and other industrial purposes, but nothing would happen if this import is drastically curtailed and we do not import foreign cotton to this extent. Similar is the case with the import of crude oil. Today we import crude oil worth Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 80 crores. In a recent document published by the World Bank they have said that it was established several years back that there is enough oil in Assam and that this should have been developed long back. If the Barauni oil refinery had been established in time, certainly we could have saved Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 80 crores. We do not require an expert body like the World Bank to come here and make this criticism on us.

Before I conclude, Sir, I must say something about the opinion of the World Bank on the amount that we spend. Even they feel that the Government of India has not got proper machinery for spending this amount under the Second Five Year Plan on the various projects. In their report they say:

> "The experience of the past two years has revealed serious deficiencies, in the organisation for planning at the Centre; the spending of individual departments has not always been properly supervised; and economic decisions have at times been unduly influenced by pressures from State Governments. At the same time the Central Government has assumed so many additional tasks and responsibilities in the economic field that the administrative machine is becoming dangerously overstrained. For example, the increasingly complex system of taxation and the administration of company law are imposing heavy demands on the civil service, while more and more senior officials are being

drawn into the management of government undertakings. The State has played a vital role in stimulating the process of economic development, but now that this process is well under way, the Government would be well advised to avoid assuming new responsibilities, especially so far as investment in industry and mining is concerned."

Sir, here again, I do not agree that people should say that we need not expand more. But what I say is, the time has come when you must set up a proper machinery which can supervise our spending.

Sir, our crisis is not a crisis of resources, our crisis is a crisis of spending. Unless we supervise and unless we take proper care in spending, we will not be able to do anything. There is a lot of wastage, and it is this wastage which will ultimately bring trouble on us. People would not be wanting in sacrificing and in contributing what we want. In the name of the Plan you have taken from them so much by way of additional taxation. But what do you actually find? Out of Rs. 500 crores additional resources, the Plan has got only Rs. 45 crores. That, in my opinion, is not very fair.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, neither would I like to make an intellectual analysis of the Plan like Shri Mukerjee or Shri Mehta nor would I like to seize the opportunity of this grim national crisis to propagate any philosophy like Shri Masani; I would like to deal with the problems as posed before the ordinary man like me and see what is his attitude.

Sir, our Second Five Year Plan was started with high hopes and aspirations to rebuild rural India, to lay the foundations of industrial progress and to secure to the greatest extent feasible opportunities for weaker and under-privileged sections of our people, and also to secure the balanced development of all parts of the country. Since then, more than two years have passed, and now we find that all is not well. We have been confronted with some problems.

Naturally, stock-taking has taken place twice in 1958—one in May, 1958 and the other in September, 1958—in the form of appraisal and re-appraisal. What is the main purpose behind a Plan? What does the people expect from a Plan? That is the main question. The main purpose is to have more food, to have more consumer goods, to have more employment and, in short, a better standard of living.

In the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan too much emphasis was laid on the industrial sector at the sacrifice of the agricultural branch of development. After two years, when food problem affected the economy of the nation, Government came to realise that unless there is a co-ordinated development of both the sectors it will not be possible to fulfil the targets of the plan.

We have heard from the Minister yesterday that the shortfall of Rs. 240 crores out of Rs. 4500 crores, which is now considered to be the total outlay of the Plan, will be explored by means of additional taxation of Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 60 crores from loans and small savings and Rs. 80 crores from economy in expenditure and collection of arrears of taxes etc. Now it is also to be seen what sort of taxation it should be, because in any case the consumers shall have to pay ultimately these taxes that would be imposed either in an indirect way or in a direct manner. As regards small savings, that also indicates the present financial condition of the people of the country. The small savings that is expected by Government in future is also not very hopeful. As regards economy in administration and realisation of the arrears, that is also not possible in the present bureaucratic set up of the Government. It is really

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difficult to reach the targets of such plans in a mixed economy as we have.

The private sector which covers a very wide field in our country has taken a double-edged policy, and all policies of the Government are being floundered on the rocks of bafflement. The national object is for going ahead, but because of this private sector it is not possible for the Government also to go ahead. Export has been reduced, production of consumer goods has come down, foreign exchange has been depleted, prices are increasing and unemployment is growing day by day.

The second handicap is the bureaucratic set-up, callous and indifferent officialdom and red-tapism have stood on the way of national urgency. Lastly, instead of instilling inspiration and enthusiasm in the minds of the people, a sense of frustration has permeated in their minds and aversion towards the Plan has been developed.

Now, Sir, my suggestion would be to lay more stress on the development of public sector, to democratise the functioning of the Plan projects and to evoke enthusiasm in public mind for having their co-operation.

The review of the achievements and targets in the memorandum really presents a dismal picture. Bad performance in almost all spheres of the Second Five Year Plan has made many of us apprehensive about its fulfilment, about the fulfilment of the target. In an agricultural country like India which has taken the task of industrialisation, there should be a co-ordinated development, a parity in the development of industry and agriculture.

16 hrs.

During the review of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council of agricultural production programme in January, 1958, it was noted that over a period beginning from 1949-50 to 1956-57 the annual increase in agricultural production came from 2 to 2.5 per cent, although the target for additional production of foodgrains in the Second Plan period was placed at 10 million tons, that is, an increase by 15 per cent. So, the rate of increase in the first two years of the Plan has been really miserable. Further, the present decline in the year 1957-58 is 9.7 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

We know that the success of agriculture depends on several factors; for example, irrigation, both major and minor, fertilisers and manures, improved seeds, land development and also improved agricultural practices. As regards major irrigation, I submit that an area of 316 million acres of land was under cultivation, out of which only 18 per cent was benefited by irrigation facilities. Besides cultivable land, there are 61.6 million acres of fallow land and 86.5 million acres of culturable waste. About 40 per cent of our 87 million acres of land now classified as barren and unculturable can be cultivated if water facilities can be provided. So, India has sufficient water and land resources. The real problem is, to what extent and how best these basic resources can be utilised.

From the report of the Asoke Mehta Committee we come to know that more than 60 per cent of water of big irrigation projects remains unutilised for want of distributing channels. When the big irrigation projects were undertaken, I do not understand why the lay-out of distributing channels were not thought of. In such a planning, the cost of works, time involved and allied aspects of utilisation have all to be ascertained to strike a balance to meet the needs of a country as a whole.

The instance of the DVC should be an eye-opener to us. There is a rumour in the air that the Konar dam

which was built at a cost of Rs. 11 crores, cannot be utilised to its full extent. We are not going to utilise it to the proper extent, for, it was originally scheduled that 60 per cent power would be supplied and 40 per cent of irrigation water would also be supplied by it. But now we come to know that—there is a rumour—we will be failing to get any utility out of this project.

Another disquieting piece of information is also rumoured in the air regarding other dams also and projects too. As regards minor irrigation also, I can give some instances. The execution of the minor irrigation projects is entrusted to the States. The States are playing with these minor irrigation schemes and exploiting them in their party and political groups and to party advantage.

I shall give only one instance among other instances. An Amta drainage scheme was framed and an amount of Rs. 43 lakhs was allotted for it in the second Five Year Plan. By implementing it, we could have irrigated about one lakh acres of land and could have received 15 lakh maunds of paddy valued at over Rs. 3 crores every year. But in the interests of some interested people the State Government has recommended for a thorough modification by which the whole area is not going to be benefited from this project, after this modification.

My point is this. A high-power committee could be set up by Parliament to supervise the minor irrigation projects that have been entrusted for execution to the States, and to see if these schemes are really implemented or not. Now, the Government is thinking of transferring these minor irrigation works to the Community Development and NES Blocks. I do not know why the Government is enamoured of these useless and most infructuous agencies. This will be another colossal blunder. In our State, I know too much of officialdom and bureaucracy which produce corruption and nepotism have frustrated the real purpose of these Blocks, though, of course, we receive from time to time, some sweet philosophical letters from our hon. Minister of Community Development.

If we look to the conditions of seed farms, in regard to our State, we will find that originally the West Bengal Government proposed to set up 200 seed multiplication farms in the second Plan period. But it was subsequently reduced to 100. In reality we find not a single seed farm has been set up till 1956-57. We were told that the DVC will generate so much power that it will be very difficult to find consumers, but in reality, we find that the quantity anticipated has not been produced as a result of which the whole area of Bandel and Bauria is going to be paralysed.

I do not know what progress have the village and small industry made. In spite of a small allocation made in this regard, the grant has been reduced from 4.2 per cent to 3.6 per cent. In my State, I find that for want of raw materials, owing to irregular supply, owing to the absence of proper marketing facilities, owing to keen competition with big industries over which the Government have no control, these small scale industries are dying out. The small engineering industry in the area of Howrah which used to be called as the Sheffield of India during war-time, is almost on the brink of ruination.

On the industrial side, the Planning Minister said yesterday that there has been slackening in production. The rise has been just 1·5 per cent. in 1957-58 as against 8·6 per cent. in the previous year. We find that big institutions in the public sector are year by year incurring huge losses. A shortfall in coal production is also apprehended to an extent of three to four million tons out of the plan target of 60 million tons. There are also some wrong

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selections of priorities. Some instances may be given, for example, the Howrah electrification scheme. It is not understandable why the electrification of the Howrah area was given priority over the Sealdah area which is considered to be the most congested and crowded station in the world. Proper attention has not been given to the real difficulties, and priorities have not been given to meet the exigencies of the situation. From the navigation point of view, the Hooghly river has become the most difficult river. We are told so by the Port Commissioners at Calcutta. No step has been taken to improve the port so that the work at the port may be maintained properly.

It has been said by the hon. Minister of Planning that the grant allocated to the social services sector has been reduced. In the land of the Sanyasis, health, education and social benefits have all along been getting priority in neglect. So, a heavy cut has been made in the expenses of that sector which go to a great extent to determine the improvement in the general standard of living.

Out of this Plan, what are the benefits the ordinary people are deriving? The Government is proud of a small increase in the national income. But in the atmosphere of general rise in price level by 16 per cent, in foodstuffs by 25 per cent and in consumers' index by 14 per cent and with the gradual shrinkage of employment, a small rise in national income is a misnomer.

In my State at present, there are 12 lakhs of unemployed people, out of whom one lakh are educated and skilled. I do not take into account the number of under-employed or mal-employed people. Education is in a confused state. High English schools, multi-purpose schools, basic training schools, primary schools, B Grade colleges, three-year degree course colleges have all been huddled together at the same time. According to the Calcutta University survey, about 75 per cent of the students are suffering from mal-nutrition and other diseases.

On the top of all these domestic problems, shortage of foreign exchange which has now come to Rs. 187 crores, recession in international market and doldrums in export have made the situation really grave and complex. So, I submit that instead of huddling projects together, these should have been timed and co-ordinated along with man-power. More industries should be allocated to the public sector. Precise and concrete plans with precise allocations and simultaneous layout for utilisation, proper costing and output on commercial lines, strict watch over the autonomous corporations, democratisation of workings, supervision over State projects, more emphasis on food front and over-all evoking of enthusiasm in the public mind are the only alternatives if the Plan is to be fulfilled at the present critical phase.

श्री राम कृष्ण (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन की बाबत जो ऐप्रेजल पेश किया गया है, उस से पता चलता है कि दो साल के अन्दर कितना काम हुआ और बाक़ी तीन सालों में कितना काम करना है । इस से यह भी पता चलता है कि जो रिसोर्सेज हमारे पास हैं वह इतने नहीं हैं कि जो काम बाक़ी है उसको पूरा किया जा सके । बल्कि यह बात भी साफ है कि सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में जो टार्गेट्स मुक़र्रर किये गये थे उन तमाम को पूरा करने के लिये ४८०० करोड़ रुपया काफी नहीं बल्कि और भी ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत होगी । इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुये हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा मसला यह है कि रिसोर्सेज के सवाल को कैसे हल किया जाय । इस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने चन्द तजवीजें पेश करना चाहता हूं ।

मेरी सब से पहली तजवीज यह है जैसा कल माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि स्टेट्स से यह कहा गया है कि वह १४० करोड़ रुपये बजरिये टैक्स इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की जाय, मैं इस से मुत्तफिक़ नहीं, क्योंकि स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं और आम लोगों पर टैक्सों का जो बोझ पड़ता है, उस के खिलाफ़ बहुत ज्यादा क्रिटिसिज्म हो रहा है और अगर और ज्यादा बोझ डाला गया तो उस के खिलाफ़ और भी ज्यादा नुक्ता चीनी होगी। इस के लिये मेरी छोटी सी तजवीज है कि जो बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स हैं, सरमायेदार हैं, जिन्होंने सन् १९४७ के बाद बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल गेन्स किये हैं, उन की तरफ़ जो इनकम टैक्स का रुपया बाकी है उसे इकट्ठा किया जाय। अगर उस के इकट्ठा करने में हम कामयाब हो जायें तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह रुपया १४० करोड से कहीं ज्यादा होगा। जहां तक उस की सही इन्फार्मेशन का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। क्योंकि इंडियन इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के सेक्शन ५४ के तहत यह तमाम बातें नहीं बतलाई जा सकती कि उन बड़े बड़े लोगों की तरफ़ कितना रुपया बाकी है, और जो इन्स्टालमेंट रक्खे गये हैं, उन को भी पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती।

मेरी दूसरी तजवीज यह है कि नये टैक्स लगाने के बजाय जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उन के अन्दर जो चोरी होती है, जो इवेजन होता है, उस को रोकने की कोशिश की जाये। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं उन से जितना रुपया आना चाहिये, उतना नहीं आता। इसके बारे में मैं एक मामूली सी मिसाल हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। तम्बाकू पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है वह तकरीबन १ रुपये फ़ी सेर है। मैं अपने हल्के की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आप किसी भी गांव में जायें, किसी भी किसान से तम्बाकू खरीदना चाहें तो ३५ या ३६ रुपये में एक मन तम्बाकू मिल जायेगी। यह सीधा सा सवाल है कि अगर एक किसान अपने खेत में दस मन तम्बाकू पैदा करता है और वह ४०० रुपये टैक्स का दे दे तो वह कैसे दस मन तम्बाकू ३५० रुपये में बेच सकता है? दरअसल यह होता है कि जो आफिसर्स होते हैं वे उन लोगों से मिल जाते हैं और पैदावार दस मन के बजाय दो, तीन मन दिखला दी जाती है। कुछ फायदा अफसर को हो जाता है और कुछ किसान को, और नुक्सान होता है गवर्नमेंट को। मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि इस के ऊपर कई बार जोर दिया गया है कि हमारे यहां रिसोर्सेज की बड़ी कमी है। रिसोर्सेज की कमी इस लिये है कि जो हमारा इन्तजाम है, खास तौर पर हमारे इनकम टैक्स का, उस के अन्दर बड़ा भारी नुक्स है। अगर हम इस नुक्स को दूर कर दें, इनकम टैक्स के जो एरियर्स हैं उन को इकट्ठा कर लें, और इनकम टैक्स की चोरी को खत्म कर दें तो मेरा ख्याल है कि न सिर्फ हमारी जरूरत का रुपया ही पूरा होगा बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों की मदद की जो हमें इतनी जरूरत मालूम होती है वह भी उतनी ज्यादा नहीं रहेगी।

तीसरी तजवीज मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं कि वेस्टेज को रोका जाये। इस वेस्टेज का मुख्य कारण यह है कि अलग अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज में कोआपरेशन और कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मुझसे चन्द मिनट पहले मेरे साथी श्री मोरारका ने बतलाया कि हमारा टार्गेट था कि ८० लाख एकड़ जमीन को इरिगेशन फेसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड की जायें। लेकिन हम सिर्फ ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन को इरिगेशन फेसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड कर सके, जब कि ऐक्चुअली सिर्फ ४ million एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिला। मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि जिस २ million एकड़ जमीन को पानी नहीं मिला उस से देश को कितना नुक्सान हुआ? यही

[श्री राम सुभग]

कारण है कि इस देश के अन्दर अनाज की कमी है और हमें बाहर के मुल्कों से करोड़ों रुपयों का अनाज हर साल मंगवाना पड़ता है, जिस का हमारे फारेन एक्स्चेंज के ऊपर बहुत असर पड़ता है। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि अगर हिसाब लगाया जाये तो एक साल के अन्दर हम २ million एकड़ में इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं जिस की कीमत ५०० करोड़ रुपया हो। अगर इन तमाम चीजों को ठीक ढंग से किया जाता, अगर उतना ही पानी दिया जाता जितना कि काम में लाया जा सकता था, तो हमारा इतना नुकसान न होता।

इस के बारे में एक मिसाल और भी देना चाहता हूं। बहुत से एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स के अन्दर छोटी छोटी सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं। गांव वालों से कहा जाता है कि आप कच्ची सड़कें तैयार कर दें, फ्री लेबर दे, फ्री जमीन दें, तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पक्की सड़क बना दी जायेगी। भारत सेवक समाज की तरफ से भी इस चीज की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तमाम प्रोग्राम का एक ही मकसद है कि लोगों के अन्दर यह जज्बा पैदा किया जाये कि वह देश की तरक्की के लिये, सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन की कामयाबी के लिये काम करें और मेहनत करे। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि अगर एक गांव वाले पांच मील लम्बी कच्ची सड़क तैयार करते हैं और उस को पक्की नहीं किया जाता, दो साल के अन्दर वह बरसात की वजह से बह जाती है, तो गांव के लोगों के दिलों पर उस का क्या असर पड़ेगा? माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी तकरीर के अन्दर कहा कि वह लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर एक रिवोल्यूशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं, जिस से कि यह सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन कामयाब हो। मैं पूछता हूं कि जिस गांव के लोग रोजाना फ्री लेबर करते हैं, अपनी जमीन गवर्नमेंट को देते हैं, मैं इस किस्म की काफी मिसालें आप के सामने पेश कर सकता हूं, अगर तमाम किया हुआ काम बारिश के कारण खराब हो जाये, पानी के अन्दर बह जायें, तो क्या वह उस पर काम करने को तैयार हो सकेंगे? इस लिये मैं खास तौर से अपील करूंगा कि ऐसे ढंग से इन्तजाम किया जाये कि जो तमाम रुपया वेस्ट हो रहा है, वह रोका जा सके। इस हाउस के अन्दर इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया कि मैन पावर बहुत ज्यादा वेस्ट हो रही है, उस का एक यह भी कारण है। यह भी कहा गया कि दूसरे देशों के अन्दर काफी तरक्की हुई। यह ठीक है, जर्मनी की मिसाल हमारे सामने मौजूद है। जब १५ अगस्त, १९४७ के दिन हमारा देश आजाद हुआ, सब लोग तसलीम करेंगे कि हमारे देश की हालत हर तरीके से जर्मनी से अच्छी थी। लेकिन आज क्या हुआ? हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेता जर्मनी जाते हैं और कर्ज के लिये दरख्वास्त करते हैं। इस का क्या कारण है? इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि वहां के लोगों ने देश की तरक्की के लिये कुर्बानी की, मेहनत की। मैं ने इसके बारे में एक किताब पढ़ी थी, उस में लिखा हुआ था कि वहां पर कारखानों के अन्दर जो मजदूर काम करते थे, उन्होंने दस, दस और बारह, बारह घंटे काम किया। लेकिन आज हमारे देश की क्या हालत है? हर आदमी परेशान नजर आता है। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन का यह मकसद है कि कितनी लम्बी सड़कें बनाई जायें, कितनी नहरें खोदी जायें, कितने कारखाने खोले जायें, तो मैं इस बात को तसलीम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं। सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन का मकसद यह है कि हम लोगों के अन्दर जज्बात कैसे पैदा करें। हमारा मकसद है कि हम इनकम की जो डिस्पैरिटीज हैं, वेल्थ की जो डिस्पैरिटीज हैं, उन को कम करें। हम ने इन सालों में इस के लिये कितना काम किया है, इस की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जावे।

सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान का इस बात से अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि देश के अन्दर कितने डैम्स्, कारखाने और स्टील प्लांट्स बनाये जायेंगे बल्कि सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान का अन्दाजा इस बात से लगाया जायेगा कि इनकम और वेल्थ के अन्दर जो आज बड़ा भारी अन्तर नजर आता है उसको हमने कितना कम किया । हमारे प्लान का अन्दाजा इस बात से लगाया जायेगा कि जो अंडरडेवलप्ड ऐरिया है, बैकवर्ड ऐरिया है, उसकी कितनी तरक्की हुई । मैं चाहता था कि इस मेमोरेंडम के अन्दर इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाता और इन बातों का जिक्र किया जाता लेकिन जहां तक इन चीजों का ताल्लुक है मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि हमें इस बात में जितनी कामयाबी होनी चाहिये थी, नहीं हुई । सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान का यह भी मकसद था कि मजदूरों को कारखानों के इंतजाम में हिस्सा दिया जायेगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि तीन साल गुजर चुके, अब तक इसके लिये कितना काम किया ? इस के अन्दर कितनी तरक्की हुई ? मैं यह बात इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि हमारे देश में आज तकरीबन एक करोड़ मजदूर कारखानों के अन्दर काम करते हैं । अगर उनके अन्दर यह अजबा पैदा हो जाये कि जो कारखाने बनाये जा रहे हैं जो डैम्स् बनाये जाते हैं उनका फायदा तुम्हें और तुम्हारे बच्चों को होगा तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे फी २ घंटे और अधिक काम करने को तैयार हो जायेंगे लेकिन वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी मेहनत की कमाई जो कि हम कारखानों के अन्दर काम कर के कमाते हैं, वह तमाम आमदनी बड़े बड़े अफसरान, आई० सी० एस० लोगों या बड़े बड़े कैपटलिस्ट्स, कारखानेदार और सरमायेदारों की जेबों में जायेगा तो उस से वह फस्ट्रेटेड होते हैं और काम नहीं करते । उसका देश के प्रोडेक्शन के ऊपर असर पड़ता है । मैं उसकी एक छोटी सी मिसाल भी अपने जाती तजुर्बे की बिना पर दे सकता हूं क्योंकि खुश-किस्मती से १५, २० साल से स्टूडेन्ट्स वर्कर्स् और मजदूरों से मेरा ताल्लुक रहा है और मैं भी उन्हीं की तरह से हूं । हमारे दादरी के अन्दर एक छोटी सी सीमेंट फैक्टरी है और जिसका कि इस हाउस में कई बार जिक्र आ चुका है । आज से कोई दस साल पहले वहां के मजदूरों ने उस कारखाने पर कब्जा कर लिया और १८ रोज तक यूनियन के प्रमीडेंड बतौर मेनेजर के काम करते रहे और जो प्रोडक्शन उन १८ दिनों के अन्दर उस कारखाने में हुआ उतना कभी नहीं हुआ । वह प्रोडेक्शन रेकार्ड प्रोडेक्शन रहा है । यह बात मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्कीम को एम्लपलीमेंट करने के लिये, सरमायेदारों की तरफ से और कैप्टिलिस्ट्स की तरफ से जो एलिगेशन लगाया जाता है कि मजदूर ट्रेंड नहीं हैं, पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, कारखानों का काम कैसे चलेगा । मैं इस चीज को मानने को तयार नहीं । यही इल्जाम अंग्रेज लोग हमारे खिलाफ लगाया करते थे ।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर कारखाने का तमाम इंतजाम मजदूरों के हाथ में दे दिया जाये तो प्रोडेक्शन बढ़ सकता है । आप इसको आजमा कर देख सकते हैं ।

आज झगड़ा किस बात का है । आज बोनस का मंहगाई का और तनख्वाह का झगड़ा है । सरमायेदार तो यह कहता है कि जब मुनाफा नहीं तो मैं यह सब कहां से दूं ? मजदूर कहता है कि मुनाफा बहुत ज्यादा है । यह साबित करने के लिये कि मुनाफा नहीं हो रहा है बैलेंस शीट बदल दी जाती है और हेरा फेरी कर दी जाती है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मजदूर और कारखानेदार एक साथ एक टेबल पर बैठ कर तमाम चीजों का फैसला करें, अगर वे कारखाने का मिलकर इन्तजाम करें तो यह तमाम शक व शुबहे दूर हो सकते हैं और हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है ।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर लोग दुनिया के किसी मजदूर के

[श्री राम कृष्ण]

काम करने में पीछे नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों के अन्दर दुनिया के किसी मजदूर से देश के लिये कम जज्बा नहीं लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि उस को कौनफिडेंस में लिया जाय। आज उस को कौनफिडेंस में नहीं लिया गया है और उस पर विश्वास नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसीलिये हम देख रहे हैं कि जो हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उस में हम कामयाब नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री से अपील करूंगा कि अगर आप इस सकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब करना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले जल्दी से जल्दी यह कदम उठाइये और तमाम कारखाने का इन्तजाम मजदूरों के हाथों में दे दीजिये। यह काम एसोसियेशन या कमेटी बनाने से नहीं चलेगा। एक सीधा सा सवाल है। एक मामूली सा कानून पास कर दिया जाय कि हर कारखाने के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट के नुमायन्दे, मजदूरों के नुमायन्दे और फैक्टरी का जो मैनेजमेंट है उस के नुमायन्दे मिलकर तमाम चीजों का इकट्ठा फैसला करेंगे। इस से बड़ा भारी फायदा होगा।

आखिर में कुछ शब्द बैकवर्ड और अंडरडवलेप्ड एरिया के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूं। मैं जिस हल्के की नुमायन्दगी करता हूं उस का ८० फीसदी एरिया बैकवर्ड और अंडरडवलेप्ड है। यहां तो पानी की जरूरत का सवाल होता है खेतीबाड़ी करने के लिये लेकिन वहां पर पानी का सवाल लोगों के पीने के लिये है। पिछले दिनों आपको याद होगा कि जब दिल्ली में एक दो दिन के लिये पानी की कमी हो गई थी और उस के कारण दिल्ली वालों को बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी हुई थी लेकिन मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान उस इलाके की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जहां कि इस तरह की हालत हमेशा बनी रहती है। पानी की वहां बहुत तंगी रहती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि सब से पहले हमें उन इलाकों की तरफ की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये जो कि अंडर डवलप्ड हैं और उस के लिये मेरी यह तजवीज है कि एक कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाय जो कि उस इलाके के बारे में जांच करे और फिर मैटर की तरफ से उस इलाके को तरक्की के लिये फंड ऐलाट किया जाय क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो रुपया दिया जाता है वह उस अनडेवेलप्ड इलाके पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this year is a year of crisis. We have had the food-grains crisis and the foreign exchange crisis. For the past two years we were facing a lot of crisis and the country is anxiously, agitatedly waiting to see how the Government will fare in the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan.

Now I classify the conditions in the country into two parts—firstly, our past miscalculations and, secondly, things which lie beyond our control. I will now take the first thing, the basis of the Plan. This Plan is presented in a new way with statistical frame into which all other material is fed. There are so many equations which are so very decent and nice to look at, but there are some hideous things which are the alpha and beta which reveal the technical realities and the input and output ratios.

Even at the beginning of the Plan, when the Plan Frame had been presented to the Panel of Economists, they pointed out that while drawing the Plan the Planning Commission had ignored some of the technical realities which were then visible, before the Plan had been adopted. They clearly mentioned it, and I will quote here a few lines from the "Papers relating to

the Formulation of the Second Five Year Plan". They said:

> "We are obviously not in a position to comment on the technical accuracy of the actual figures given under each head of investment; in fact, this cannot be determined except through a process of detailed examination at the technical level of the individual projects included in the investment outlay and we presume this will be done by the Planning Commission during the coming months."

This was clearly suggested by them. My argument is that had the Planning Commission investigated and thoroughly examined the real difficulties and the realities, the problem would not have been so severe as we are facing now.

From the economists' discussion as well as from some of the magazines that I read, I found that the Planning Commission had figures only for 27 industries. My argument is, when they adopted the Plan they should have taken into account the experience of the First Five Year Plan and the internal and external resources available and some of the peculiar conditions of the Indian economy. We are now faced with some of these difficulties. I would have very much appreciated had the Planning Commission done an investigation and examination of the projects and then submitted the report and then the Government had adopted the Plan. But there was no thorough investigation or technical examination of the Plan and we are faced with the inflated costs of the heavy industries now. Whether it is an ambitious plan or not, I am not going to argue. But when we are proceeding to plan we have to take all the features of the Indian economy. When they give us a statistical approach, their approach was two plus two will become four. That was the approach. They were caring only about investment and suggesting that according to the investment level, there will be rise of income. They wanted to raise the national income from 11 per cent to 25 per cent. In order to raise the national income, they should have taken the real figures here.

When the Appraisal was presented, there were five points given. The first is a substantial increase in agricultural production. I will take them one by one. And the first reason for the present difficulty which we are facing is the miscalculation, which was visible in the first year of Second Five Year Plan. The existing situation, I believe, is definitely not due to the size of the Plan or due to deficit financing but is the result of our own failings.

Another thing which we are facing is the colossal, monumental failure in our handling of the foreign exchange position, and we are facing internal problems also here. The gigantic difficulties which we are facing were visible in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. The mistake which the Planning Commission has committed, according to my humble knowledge, is that it ignored and overlooked some of the things which were visible, which it should not have done.

For instance, take the wholesale price level index. The wholesale price level index which had touched a low point, namely 10:5, shot up to 117·9. Why? Was any inflation threatening? But the employment figure shows there was no increase.

Another item which is a very important element in our cost of living index is cloth, which is showing a slump. If we think that only inflation is causing the difficulties, why are the other things not rising equally with the foodgrains? In our national economy agricultural produce, foodgrains, occupy a very important place. Unless the agricultural base is consolidated, there is no use of developing heavy industries on a very big scale.

The Planning Commission has rightly laid down some of the conditions.

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

We have taken up the first condition. But when we have given the irrigation facilities, we have never tried to see simultaneously that the irrigation potential is used to the full extent. It seems even in the British regime also, when the irrigation facilities were given they were not fully utilised. So we have to educate the cultivator. He may be ignorant of utilising the irrigation facilities offered for cultivation, or due to his poverty the peasant may not buy the water. We have therefore to take simultaneous steps to see that the irrigation potential is fully utilised.

We say the farmers in Community development are not doing what we expected of them. My humble submission is that in this Community Project areas, the small peasant is polarised and the increased facilities that we offer will go to the rich and the poor is becoming poorer. This is like a classical example where the internal steps are paved with good intentions. Unless we build up a very good agricultural base, there is no use of our doing other things.

We may not be able to control natural calamities. But I want to put this direct question: Have the Government done everything up to the maximum of their capacity? Have they brought about sensible land reforms? Have they taken measures for the prevention of soil erosion and flood control? Have they encouraged people to use the irrigation facilities that are offered?

When we want to lessen the rate of betterment levy on agricultural land, our Government argue "How can it be possible? We have to get something from the farmer also." But what we see is that there is a topsy-turvy development and imbalance. When I went to the Vizag University they were investigating and conducting a research on the Nagarjunasagar Project. They told me "Even in the Nagarjunasagar Project the cultivator is going to cultivate only cash crops"—as if something great has been invented or discovered. I said "That is purely commonsense; any farmer will go to a cash crop because it pays good dividends to him." So, while giving incentive or encouragement to cash crops, we are in a way killing the incentive for the production of foodgrains. Here we want to earn foreign exchange by exporting cash crops and with that earned money of exports we want to import foodgrains paying a lot of money and then say "What can we do?"

The import of foodgrains has become an important element in our economy. Our Government never imagined that foodgrains will become such an important element in our economy. So there is this imbalance even in the facilities which we are giving for the community development, in the whole agricultural base.

Coming to savings, they wanted a steady increase in domestic saving. Here we see that that is also a failure. The second condition, of increase in domestic savings, is not also fulfilled, and the savings campaign is far from perfection. Giving the details of the experience of the First Five Year Plan, the economists have said:

> "It is suggested that the important lessons of the First Plan are: (1) Observed results do not show correlation with planned efforts. (2) While national income is stated to have gone up, savings do not show any appreciable rise."

This was clearly pointed out by them at the time of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan. But they never took it into consideration. They wanted to raise the investment from 7 per cent to 11 per cent. Now, we are telling the people as well as the Government also that we are not capable of collecting all the savings which we

need. Even Md. Shenoy, a great economist—I find he is on the panel of economists—clearly mentioned that we cannot have savings or investment or anything up to 11 per cent. The reasonable percentage is only up to 8 per cent. So, ignoring the facts and experience of the First Five-Year Plan and putting so much strain on the Indian economy what are we going to gain? I cannot understand that.

Then, I come to the question of external assistance. In the Plan we wanted to have Rs. 800 crores of foreign exchange. It has gone up to Rs. 1,038 crores. Now it has risen to Rs. 1,700 crores according to the Appraisal of the Plan. In one way we are cutting and we are having a core of the Plan and in another way the foreign exchange element is going on increasing. So even if we achieve the core of the Plan, as Shri Asoka Mehta has pointed out, we would be in a position to achieve only two-thirds of the Plan. While admitting that we could not face the calamities or anything like that whether they are internal or external, we could have taken the experience of the First Five-Year Plan into consideration. If we had taken the experience of the First Plan, we would not have faced so many difficulties.

Then I come to the Reserve Bank's report. Seldom during the past two years the annual report of the Reserve Bank has been so pessimistic about the situation in the country. They pointed out that the economic situation during the year under review, i.e. 1957-58 was characterised on the one hand by an extension of the serious stresses on the economy since the launching of the Plan and at other times by affecting economy in certain sections. So, at the same time the rate of growth of industrial production has declined. Taking all the aspects of the economy we can point out that even the agricultural base is not being consolidated. Even if we took that the industrial aspect of the Plan is very important, that too is passing through a very difficult situation.

Coming to the efficiency of administration—that is the fifth point which is mentioned in the Appraisal—as mentioned by several hon. speakers, who preceded me, nearly Rs. 287 crores are in arrears by way of income-tax. This is the sign of the efficiency of our administration in the country.

So, if we took all the points, *i.e.*, agricultural production, steady increase in domestic savings, external assistance, maintenance of the price level and the efficiency of administration we can say with the minimum or average knowledge that in every case, in every element of these particular aspects, we are failing. Unless we take up this measure very seriously and pin down the difficulties and see the things which we have to face immediately, and analyse the situation it is very difficult to complete the Second Five-Year Plan.

Hon. Members in this House are served with readymade plans assuming that whatever the Cabinet has presented we must accept. But I humbly submit that in determining the Plan, our explanation is far from satisfactory. We had nothing to anticipate or assess the threats of the economy as far as this House is concerned. So my humble submission is that they should appoint an expert committee and give us every detail, project by project as to what are the difficulties that they are facing, what were the miscalculations, what were the past experiences and in future what are we going to do with certain projects. Unless we are thoroughly informed about facts and figures—we have to tell the people as we have told them that we will give certain things which are to the minimum standard of living—we cannot approach the people and tell them as to what we can do and what we will do in future.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been an atmosphere of pessimism in the country about the prospects of the Second Plan. The two memoranda submitted—

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the Appraisals and the Re-appraisals also—have not given anything but a sort of a pessimistic picture.

It is not the foreign exchange or the availability of foreign exchange or of internal resources or the quantum of expenditure to be incurred on which the success or the failure of the Plan should be decided. The Plan should be considered from the point of view of the objectives set forward in the Plan report. There were four objectives mentioned, *i.e.*, a sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living, rapid industrialisation, both basic, heavy and small-scale industries, large expansion of employment opportunities—I think the target fixed was a very moderate one, only eight million—and reduction in inequality in income and wealth.

If we consider the achievement so far made by the Plan programmes in the first three items, we cannot be very much satisfied with the progress so far made. About the sizeable increase in our national income, I think the target was 25% increase in the total national income and it is understood that about 40 per cent or a little more of our national income comes from agriculture, but the prospect in agriculture is rather gloomy. The report has mentioned that last year there was 9·8 per cent reduction in the production of foodgrains and the year before there was a slight rise from that of 1955-56. So, the performance of the two years is rather disappointing. Almost every speaker in this House has stressed the importance of agriculture. This Plan was framed during a period when there was a sort of complacency about agriculture on account of the good crops during the last two years of the First Plan period and I think due to that complacency agriculture was given a subsidiary importance in this Plan.

It is quite good to develop heavy industries. Steel factories and all these things are quite necessary, but it should be understood that unless we can have our agricultural front properly developed, it will be almost impossible to carry on other development works. In the recent Bangalore conference of agricultural economists, I think, it was Professor Lewis, an eminent economist, who stated that for an undeveloped country attempting to develop rapidly it will be absolutely necessary to have surplus food production to export otherwise the country is sure to face foreign exchange difficulties. I hope the Planning Commission and the Government will learn by the experience we are passing through.

It would be of no use repeating what has been said on many occasions about the neglect in the agricultural field. Minor irrigation schemes, supply of fertilisers and good seeds, compost programme, in every item, we have been lagging behind our target and our progress is quite unsatisfactory. It was rather a sinister and an unwise economy to cut down the demand for the import of fertilisers. It should have been realised that the amount that might be spent on the import of fertilisers would enable the country to spare at least four or five times the amount that the country may require for the import of foodgrains. I think there should not have been any economy or any stinginess in the matter of supplying, and if necessary, also importing fertilisers. In this respect, the question of having intensive campaign for compost and green manure should also be explored. I think by that way we can save a certain amount of foreign exchange on the import of fertilisers.

Shri M. R. Masani has mentioned about the fourth steel plant. It may be necessary to have a fourth steel plant, but I think that before that we must have at least two or three more fertiliser plants. The programmes or the proposals about fertiliser plants should get first priority before any other industrial project.

According to my estimate, the target for a 25 per cent increase in the national income will fall first on the agricultural front. On the industrial side also, the rate of increase in production has gone down from about 9 per cent in two previous years to only 3·5 per cent. There also, we have been lagging behind our target, and we have taken some backward steps instead of taking forward steps. So, it is very doubtful whether the 25 per cent increase in national income could be achieved.

As for rapid industrialisation, besides what I have stated just now, I find that some of the small-scale industries, engineering industries, are now closing down for want of raw materials, and it has been stated that the production in these industries has gone down, and quite a number of persons have become unemployed also. So, I am not quite sure whether the objective of rapid industrialisation also will be completely fulfilled.

Much has been said in this discourse about some Rs. 150 crores more for industries and mines. Though we may regret this additional amount of Rs. 150 crores—I think it will be about Rs. 200 crores that industries and mines would require, for, as against Rs. 680 crores in the original estimate we would require now about Rs. 890 crores, which means an increase of near about Rs. 200 crores—the difficulty is that we cannot leave these industrial schemes half-finished. Even if there is any difficulty in raising the amounts needed, still efforts will have to be made so that the industrial schemes which have been started already are finished at an early date in order that they may give dividend in the near future. We cannot leave the steel plants unfinished, nor can we leave our target for coal production unreached. These are very important items. I can understand that instead of taking up three steel plants, we might have taken up two steel plants, but once having undertaken three, somehow, the money has to be found to complete them.

My own submission is that instead of trying to raise further amounts through taxation, there should be enough scope for economising expenses. I would humbly suggest here that the expenditure on defence should be cut down. I do not know for what purpose we have been spending Rs. 100 crores more on the purchase of obsolete and out of date armaments. I think from 1953 onwards till today our defence expenditure has gone up by about Rs. 100 crores. I do not know the necessity for that. If we are preparing for defence against any far off powers, then whatever amount we spend will be of little avail. If we simply intend to defend ourselves from our neighbours, I think whatever we have will be quite enough. I am sure no neighbouring country would have the courage to invade India, even if we did not spend anything more on defence. So, I would humbly suggest that the defence expenditure should be cut down, and money should be found for industries and mines from that head, and other economies should also be effected.

It has been mentioned that out of Rs. 500 crores more raised by way of taxation, that is, more than what was estimated in the original Plan estimate, only Rs. 45 crores will be the amount that will go towards the Plan programmes. That is, only about 9 per cent of the extra tax that we have imposed on the country in the name of the Plan, would be devoted for the developmental works, and the rest 91 per cent will go towards ordinary day-to-day routine works. In this connection, I shall have to draw your attention to the rapid increase in civil expenditure year after year. In 1952-53, it was Rs. 199 crores, while in 1958-59, it is Rs. 448 crores. It has been stated in the memorandum, that in the civil expenditure, some developmental items are also included. I have calculated from 1957-58 to 1957-58 1958-59, and I find that these items would come to not more than additional Rs. 15 crores.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Moreover, between 1957-58 and 1958-59, civil expenditure has gone up from Rs. 413 crores to Rs. 448 crores, which means a difference of Rs. 35 crores. So, within one year, there has been a clear increase of Rs. 20 crores in civil expenditure not devoted for any developmental works. These huge increases in civil expenditure, that is, in routine expenditure,—office expenditure and establishment charges, should be looked into. I am sure there is enough scope for curtailment of these establishment charges, and considerable economies could be effected both on the civil side and on the defence side, and I think that whatever money is needed for industries and mines can easily be found by economising under these two heads.

The third objective was increase in employment potentialities or expansion of the employment opportunities. There again, we have a very sorry and regrettable story to tell. It has been admitted in the two memoranda that far from increasing, employment potentialities are rather decreasing in certain fields. The number of new entrants during these five years for employment will only be 10 million; the back log of the last plan period was 5.3 million. So, there will be 15.3 million claimants for jobs during this Plan period, that is, up to the end of 1960-61. Out of this, the Plan envisages employment only for 8 million, that is, only for about 50 per cent or just a little over 50 per cent of the number who will be seeking jobs during this period. And even this 8 million target is not going to be fulfilled. I think this reappraisal has made it perfectly clear that even that 8 million is not going to be fulfilled.

From the point of view of these three objectives, I can say that the Plan is not going to be a success that we expected it to be. On the other hand, it is stated in the Reserve Bank's report that:

> "Fiscal and monetary policies would, therefore, have to continue to be geared to the twin objectives of restraining inflationary forces and maintaining a climate of continued high rate of savings and investment.".

As for inflationary forces, the memoranda have stated that the cost of living index has gone up by about 14 per cent as compared with 1955-56, that is, the last year of the First Plan period. From that point of view also, the Plan efforts have not been able to achieve what they were expected to achieve.

As for savings and investments, there again we find that investment has been going down. There is one peculiar feature in this, namely that there is a glut of money in the banks. Time deposits in the scheduled banks have been going up, and there is huge accumulation of money with the banks, but there is not any proper investment for industrial purposes. Moreover, whenever there has been any issue of shares for investment, there has been good response. That shows that money was available, but the issues were not made for investment. That means that there has not been any attempt for any investment. From the investment side also, money is lying idle in the banks. That is not a proper atmosphere. Why? That means that those who can undertake industrial enterprises, entrepreneurs and sponsors are not coming forward and somehow they have become shy of investment perhaps due to fiscal and monetary policy of the Government. That is also an economic and social evil to which the Planning Commission should give attention.

17 hrs.

As regards foreign exchange difficulties, due to the benevolence of

some friendly countries to whom we should be grateful for the timely help that they have rendered, for the present, our foreign exchange difficulties are over. But, at what cost? That, we should realise. I have got some figures and I think the hon. Minister will correct me if I am mistaken. Up to some time in May, there is a list of Rs. 517 crores taken in loan from foreign countries to be repaid in instalments up till 1967-68. But, the total repayment including interest will be Rs. 700 crores. For Rs. 517 crores taken in loan, we shall have to pay Rs. 700 crores, that means, near about a 40 per cent. increase. Whatever loan we may take, it will mean that the whole cost of our Plan would go up by 30 or 40 per cent. I am not sure whether it would be 40 per cent. In any case, it would not be less than 30 per cent. Whenever we take a loan, we should consider that the cost that is now worked out is not actual and final cost. The cost of the steel plants has gone up from Rs. 343 crores as was originally estimated to Rs. 495 crores, about 40 per cent. increase. But, this is not the actual cost. We shall also have to pay interest which is not included in the Rs. 495 crores as put in this appraisal memorandum. We shall have to pay 30 to 40 per cent. interest on this. The entire cost of our projects on loan will go up on account of these loans by 30 or 40 per cent.

My apprehension is that the steel plants will not be economic. At present, our Indian steel is very much cheaper than foreign steel. With the high capital cost and overhead charges, I think the products of these steel plants will not be as cheap as the steel we are now getting from the two steel plants and it will not be quite proper to expect that by exporting this steel, we shall be able to earn foreign exchange. I am doubtful whether our steel that would be produced in these steel plants will be able to compete with foreign steel.

Another point and I finish. To get out of this foreign exchange difficulty, the best thing is to increase our exports. I am sorry the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have another opportunity when he is here. He may finish now.

Shri A. C. Guha: In one minute I shall finish. There are at least half a dozen committees and boards for the promotion of exports. I do not know how half a dozen committees can co-ordinate. I am very doubtful whether they promote exports or they deter exports. I hope the hon. Minister in charge of Planning would look into this and see that proper export promotion is done. The report of the Reserve Bank has said that export even of our traditional things such as jute, cotton textiles, tea, raw cotton and such things has gone down, and import has been going up considerably. This deserves some closer examination.

This is a gloomy picture, but after all, we are planning in a democratic country which is more difficult. Even in China, in their report also, they have stated:

> "Errors have been made in designing quite a large number of projects.....
>
> Assortment of goods produced and the scale of production have not been according to specifications and failed to meet the needs of society.....
>
> Equipment of various departments in such enterprises is not well balanced and co-ordinated."

So, mistakes are quite natural, particularly in a democratic set-up. So, I hope we shall not get disappointed or disheartened, but we must rectify our mistakes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. Is he going to speak or not? I have called him several times.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Yes, Sir.

Are we sitting up to six?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. If he is not prepared to speak just now, I can call some other Member.

17·06 hrs.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: No, Sir.

The hon. Planning Minister was at pains to justify the deviations from the original Plan about the allocations which had been originally made. I am afraid it was not necessary. Planning is something alive, planning itself postulates that there could be change if the circumstances and the conditions change. I must congratulate the Planning Commission that they stuck to the original target despite the advice given from friendly quarters that either the Plan should be cut down or extended to a longer period. Therefore, there cannot be any difference of opinion about the fact that from time to time we shall have change in the Plan in accordance with the conditions and the circumstances that may arise. Those conditions and circumstances were there beyond the control of the Government. There was a rise in prices, there was stress and strain on our foreign exchange which necessitated deviation here and there. But the difference arises as to where the priorities are to be fixed, where emphasis is laid on certain categories.

It would be conceded that in the First Plan there was more emphasis on the agricultural sector, and in the Second Plan greater emphasis is laid on the industrial sector. In the Second Plan, industries and mines have been allocated Rs. 877 crores, and the complementary category of transport and communications Rs. 1203 crores; out of the total outlay of Rs. 2,529 crores, the allocation for industries and mines and transport and communications is Rs. 1870 crores. This indicates the emphasis that was laid on industries in the Second Plan. But during this very Plan period it began to be appreciated that whereas steel mills and all that may be the core of the Plan, agriculture is the foundation of the Plan, and it is necessary that more attention should be paid to the development of agriculture and increasing food production. This is also what we find in the memorandum we have got. On page 39 they say:

> "The review of agricultural production during the period 1949-50 to 1956-57 placed before the Council showed that the results had been highly uneven as between the States and that in several cases they did not reflect adequately the large outlays incurred during recent years on agricultural production programmes. An increase of agricultural production by 2 to 2·5 per cent. per annum, which has been so far achieved, is not sufficient to support a large plan of economic development."

Again later:

> "The Standing Committee of the National Development Council took stock of the agricultural situation and emphasised that the country could not afford to think in terms of importing foodgrains year after year."

The view that there should be more emphasis on agriculture and increased food production, began to be appreciated soon after the start of the Second Plan period, as it was felt that it is the foundation of even the industrial revolution which we contemplate. Now we have got to see whether we have in the rephased Plan this intention in any way re-

flected. I beg to say that despite the pious wishes, despite the good intentions, despite the objective which is being sought to be achieved, sufficient emphasis has not been laid on agricultural production or increased production of food.

Let us see from the facts and figures what has been allocated to agriculture and agricultural development. According to the original Plan, the Centre had allocated Rs. 65 crores for agriculture and community development and the States have allocated Rs. 503 crores, that is, Rs. 568 crores or 11·8 per cent. of the total outlay. I concede that this figure is being maintained in the rephased Plan also and the Minister was pleased to say in his speech yesterday that there would be a further increase—I do not exactly remember the figure he mentioned—from Rs. 170 crores to Rs. 201 crores, that is, an addition of Rs. 31 crores or so. So far so good. But he admits too that there has been a general rise in prices by 14 per cent. Taking into consideration the increase in prices by 14 per cent., do we find that this reallocation or increase is commensurate with the importance of agricultural production? I would respectfully submit that in the rephased Plan the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister should have been serious enough to have considered the importance of agriculture in the developmental economy of the country. So my first objection is that sufficient emphasis has not been laid there.

Now, there is another aspect to this....

Shri Tyagi: Does my hon. friend realise that the allocation for agriculture and community development has been reduced from Rs. 568 crores to Rs. 510 crores?

Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It has been reduced. I am subject to correction. I thank my hon. friend for it.

Shri Nanda: The overall allocation has been reduced but for agriculture proper and for minor irrigation, it was increased.

Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi: So far as minor irrigation works are concerned, there has been a slight increase, but so far as actual expenditure on agriculture and increased food production is concerned, there has been a slight decrease. My contention is that taking into consideration the 14 per cent. increase in general in prices, there is no substantial increase in the allocation in the rephased Plan which we have got before us, and the emphasis which it has been stated must be laid on agricultural production is not reflected in the Plan that we have got before us.

My submission is, there is another aspect of the case. We are creating a Welfare State. What is the basis of the Welfare State? I would submit that the structure should start from below, and the unit should be the village as Mahatma Gandhi said. He knew the masses right. It should be the village units or the Development Blocks. We are doing what the West does. We have started the structure from above, the steel plants and the rest. I am not against industrial development. Industrial development in the present day world is actually necessary and it is the backbone of the country. But to us, who have got an agricultural economy, agricultural development is more important and if we think of creating a Welfare State we have to select from where we have to build the State. My submission is that the village or the Development Block should be the unit on which you can build the Welfare State.

Hence the approach we should make to the developmental economy of the country should be different from what the West has made. Our position should be that we should have the lowest unit a self-sufficient one. If we have to make the village

[Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

or the Development Block as a self-sufficient unit, we have got to look to two things. First the agricultural development as such and the second is the growth and increase the village and small scale industries.

Here again, if you look at the village industries and small scale industries, you will find that there is a reduction in expenditure, and that too a very substantial reduction. Whereas in the original allocation it was Rs. 200 crores for village industries and small scale industries, it has been decreased to Rs. 160 crores, a reduction of Rs. 40 crores. Does it fit in with our view of the development of agricultural economy? Are we paying that attention to village and small scale industries which is absolutely essential for making the village or the Development Block unit a self-sufficient unit?

My submission, therefore, is that with all respect and all deference to the views of the Planning Commission, we are on the wrong approach. We must look firstly to make the unit, whatever it is, as self-sufficient in its resources as possible. That would be building the Welfare State on the correct basis and that should be our foundation. Industrial development is good but it is very difficult to compete with the countries who are adept in that field and far ahead of us. As Shri Masani and Shri Asoka Mehta have pointed out, you cannot export a category which is not needed in another country. If you have got to export, you have got to export industrial raw materials and other things of the kind. Here again, you have got to approach the subject from this point: whether with the development of the steel mills and all that we would be gainers to that extent. I need not go into detail but I wish to submit that sufficient emphasis is not laid on agricultural economy which is necessary.

My second point is about the disparity between the investment *per capita* in the different States. I have had occasion to visit all the heavy industries in July and August. It gave me genuine pleasure to see new India arising—Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, D.V.C. and all that. It is very good. When you are thinking of these heavy industries, you have got to see the entire country as a whole. If you look at the figures, you will find—I have misplaced the figures—that whereas the per capita investment in heavy industries is 13·66 in Punjab, it is about 98 and odd in Orissa, 58 in Bengal, 19 in Madras and so on. I would beg the hon. Planning Minister to look at this point. The disparity should not be so high as to make it handicap in respect of certain States. I concede we are one. But it is a question of employment. I also concede that in the matter of heavy industries, some disparity is bound to be there because the heavy industries depend on certain raw materials whose availability should be nearby and so on. But this can be compensated in some other ways. With regard to medium and small-scale industries Punjab has the biggest concentration, perhaps. Leaving aside handlooms, Punjab has the biggest concentration of the small scale and village industries. My constituency, Ludhiana, fortunately happens to be the centre of the small-scale and village industries. What do we find there? You must have read the report sometime back that many of the small units in Ludhiana—1200 units producing cycles and about 600 units producing sewing machines and a large number of others producing other small parts also— are in difficulties, because of lack of raw materials. Most of the units are closing and the other day I put a question. We earned foreign exchange by the export of hosieries to the extent of about Rs. 3-4 crores in 1951 but the amount has come down to Rs. 60 lakhs last year. You are losing that much foreign exchange simply be-

cause there is no proper standardised yarn. This is with regard to the hosiery industry. The same thing applies to sewing machines and cycle industries also. So, so far as the disparity in the *per capita* investment in heavy industries is concerned, that should be compensated in a different way. That can be done. In some states small-scale industries and village industries should be developed.

Punjab also produces the maximum cotton and exports it outside. In 1951, it had got one spinning mill and two composite mills. In 1956, it had two spinning mills and two composite mills with about 12,000 increase in spindlage. Punjab can have more textile mills in the private sector. There is no reason why more textile mills could not be introduced on a co-operative basis in the private sector.

So, my submission to the hon. Planning Minister is this. In the matter of planning of industries in the heavy industry sector, efforts should be made to remove the disparity that prevails in the States *inter se* and each State should be able to develop in its own way. There should thus be more employment opportunity because of the industrial development. I was looking at Rajasthan; it was even backward than Punjab. So, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two things: emphasis on agriculture and secondly emphasis on the removal of disparities.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियोजन या सैकंड फाइव इयर प्लान पर बोलने से पूर्व सब से पहले माननीय मंत्री का स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि उन्हों ने पहली बार द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की असफलता के कम से कम कुछ भाग को स्वीकार किया है। यदि सवेरे का भूला हुआ शाम तक घर आ जाय, तो उसे भूला हुआ नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने जो कही है, वह यह है कि उन्हों ने देश के सभी दलों से सहयोग की अपील–प्रार्थना की है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कंठ से निकली है या हृदय से निकली है । अभी नौ दिन भी नहीं हुए–९ तारीख को हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने खाद्य समस्या और उत्तर प्रदेश में होने वाल अवैधानिक–(गैर-कानूनी) कामों पर, जोकि संसद्रीय संस्थाओं में नहीं होने चाहियें, और वहां पर होने वाली अन्य दुर्घटनाओं पर विचार करने के लिये इसी सदन में दो घंटे का समय दिया था, लेकिन हमें दुःख है कि आज वह बाहर हैं और इस सदन से ही नहीं, वह हिन्दुस्तान से भी गायब हैं । कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने खाद्य समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये आश्वासन दिया था, उसी तरीके की यह सहयोग की अपील की गई हो ? लेकिन इससे पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी, यहां पधारे थे, सहयोग की अपील करने से पहले । क्या इस विषय में उन से मश्विरा किया गया था ? अगर मश्विरा नहीं किया, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर आज की स्थिति में नियोजन मंत्री महोदय एक मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से नहीं, बल्कि व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से वहां जायें, और सहयोग की बात करें, तो पुलिस और सी० आई० डी० यह समझ कर, कि यह कोई सरकार-विरोधी है, उनको भी वहीं पर बन्द कर देगी, जहां पर कि सदन के चार पांच माननीय सदस्य बन्द हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के साथ आप भी जायेंगे ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : हम तो जाने वाले ही हैं । मैं तो शायद आज के बाद फिर इस सदन में आपके दर्शन भी नहीं कर सकूंगा ।

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

मैं यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि सहयोग की अपील करने से पहले सहयोग का वातावरण बनाना जरूरी है। जब तक सहयोग का वातारण नहीं बनता है, तब तक ये सब अपीलें बेकार जाती हैं, निरर्थक जाती हैं और उन का कोई भी प्रभाव किसी पर नहीं पड़ेगा।

उन्होंने एक नई क्रान्ति के लिये भी अपील की है। पता नहीं वह सामाजिक क्रान्ति है, या राजनैतिक क्रान्ति है, या केवल नियोजन में सहयोग की क्रान्ति है। क्रान्ति हमेशा शासकीय दल की तरफ से होती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह नियोजन कामयाब हो, यह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल हो तो इस के लिये सबसे पहले क्रान्ति कैबिनेट की तरफ से और ट्रेजरी बैंचिज—सरकारी बैंचिज की तरफ से होनी चाहिये। अगर उधर से रेवोल्यूशन होगा, क्रान्ति होगी, तो सारा मुल्क आकर्षित होगा और मुल्क के निवासी जो कुछ कर सकेंगे, वह करने के लिये तैयार होंगे।

किसी भी मुल्क के विकास, तरक्की और उन्नति के लिये योजनाबद्ध कार्य आवश्यक है, लेकिन योजना किसके लिये हो, सब से पहले यह निश्चित करना है। अगर योजना बनाई जाये, तो वह मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिये बनाई जाये, या करोड़ों लोगों के लिये बनाई जाय, सब से पहले इस बात का निश्चय किया जाना चाहिये। अगर यह निश्चित हो जाय कि योजना किसके लिये हो, तो दोबारा यह विचार किया जा सकता है कि योजना हो कैसी? श्रीमान्, योजना की सफलता और असफलता, या किसी भी मुल्क के विकास और उत्थान को जांचने के लिये कुछ पैमाने होते हैं, जिन से यह ज्ञात होता है कि उस मुल्क ने तरक्की की है या नहीं। हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल हुई है या नहीं उस के अन्तर्गत मुल्क का कुछ विकास हुआ है या नहीं, यह जानने के लिये हमको अपने देश की विभिन्न परिस्थितियों को देखना होगा। यह देखना होगा कि अन्न, आवास, आयात और प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आदमी के विषय में हमारे देश की क्या स्थिति है, उसमें कुछ उन्नति हुई है या नहीं।

अन्न के प्रश्न पर विचार करने पर यह मालूम पड़ता है कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना नाकामयाब हुई, क्योंकि अगर वह कामयाब होती, तो अन्न की समस्या हल होती, भूख से मरने वालों की संख्या कम होती। आज कुछ लोग तो अन्न से मर रहे हैं और कुछ लोग भूख की ज्वाला से जल जल कर मर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि अन्न का सवाल हल हुआ है।

अन्न के बाद अगर आवास के प्रश्न को लिया जाय, तो हमें ज्ञात होता है कि आज भी हमारे मुल्क के करोड़ों इन्सान खुले आसमान के नीचे धरती का बिस्तर लगा कर सोते हैं। आसमान के नीचे फुटपाथ पर लेटने वाले इन्सानों के लिये अगर झोपड़ियों का भी इंतजाम किया गया होता, तो यह कहा जा सकता था कि योजना कामयाब हुई है।

जहां तक आयात का प्रश्न है, जो हिन्दुस्तान किसी समय अन्न का भंडार था, उस में आज गल्ला विदेशों से आ रहा है और उस के साथ ही साथ शृंगार की सामग्री भी इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में आती है कि हिन्दुस्तान का करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया, जोकि हमारे काम आ सकता था, विदेशों में जा रहा है। अगर आयात कम हुआ होता, बाहर से आने वाली सामग्री की मात्रा कम हुई होती, तो कहा जा सकता था कि मुल्क ने विकास किया, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना कामयाब हुई। लेकिन आयात के मामले में भी हम द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना को बिल्कुल ही नाकामयाब समझते हैं।

इसी तरह से अगर हम औसत आदमी को लें, तो हम पाते हैं कि १९५० में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आमदनी २१२ रुपये थी, लेकिन आज वह घट कर १९२ रुपये हो गई है। इसी तरह से भारतवर्ष की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आमदनी २९२ रुपये थी, लेकिन वह भी घट रही है। पिछले दिनों दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में एक आर्टिकिल निकला था और उस के साथ ही इसी सदन में श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने स्वीकार किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की औसत आमदनी गिरती चली जा रही है। जब औसत आमदनी गिर रही है तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि हमारा जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है ?

Shri Nanda: He is describing something about a Minister. I would like to know what he is referring to.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य बतलायेंगे कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने कब कहा, कहां कहा और ठीक ठीक क्या कहा ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : जिस प्रसंग में कहा गया है और जो कुछ कहा गया है वह उनकी स्पीच में जो कि डिबेट में है, आप के समक्ष उपस्थित किया जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ हवाला दीजिये कि कौन सी तारीख को कहा।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं केवल यह कह रहा हूं कि मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। जिस तरह से हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना बढ़ती चली जा रही है उसी तरह से हमारे देश के अन्दर रोग भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, मर्ज भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि "नीम हकीम खतराये जान" वाली बात है। आज जिन हाथों में गरीब ग्रामीण भारत के नियोजन की बात सुपुर्द की गई है, उन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रामों में रहने वाले लोगों के बारे में सब से कम जानकारी है और यदि यह कहा जाए कि जानकारी है ही नहीं तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। इसीलिए आज अगर विकास किया जा रहा है तो यह सबसे पहले दिल्ली का विकास और वह भी नई दिल्ली का किया जा रहा है। उसके बाद अगर विकास होता है तो राज्यों में जो छोटी छोटी राजधानियां हैं, उनका होता है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि दो चार या पांच सालों में दिल्ली तो पेरिस बन जाएगी लेकिन जो देहातों में रहने वाले करोड़ो लोग हैं, करोड़ों इंसान हैं, उनके हड्डियों के ढेर इकट्ठे हो जाएंगे। वे लोग तो उजड़ जायेंगे और दिल्ली पेरिस बन जाएगी। दिल्ली में जो लोग निवास करेंगे वे उसी प्रकार का आनन्द और लुत्फ उठायेंगे जिस प्रकार का आनन्द और लुत्फ लोग पेरिस में उठाते हैं।

श्रीमन् मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर आप सहयोग की अपील करते हैं, सहयोग मांगते हैं, और चाहते हैं कि आपको सहयोग मिले तो जब योजना तैयार हो, तो उसको तैयार करने से पहले ही सहयोग मांगें और अगर उस वक्त सहयोग मांगा जाए तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। प्लान बनाते वक्त तो आप शीर्षासन करेंगे और जब आप के पैरों का खून आपकी आंखों में आ जाएगा तब अगर आप चाहेंगे कि जनता आपके साथ सहयोग करे तो उस वक्त सहयोग कभी नहीं किया जा सकता है। सहयोग कोई माने नहीं रखता है उस सूरत में जबकि प्लान बनाते समय शीर्षासन करने की जरूरत पड़े। इसलिए

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि सारी योजना को कामयाबी से चलाया जाए और चाहती है कि देश का मस्तिष्क ऊंचा हो तो इस सारी की सारी बची हुई योजना को तोड़ा जाना चाहिए और नए सिरे से नई योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये और इसको नई जिन्दगी दी जानी चाहिये और मिल करके यह तय किया जाना चाहिये कि किस तरह से योजना बनाई जाए जिससे "बहुजन हिताय बहुजन सुखाय" वह बन सके, जिस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमियों का हित हो, जिसमें अधिक से अधिक लोगों का सहयोग मिले। ऐसी अगर योजना बनाई जाती है तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी योजना को सफल बनाने में आप से सहयोग कर सकते हैं।

खाद्य के मामले में, अन्न के मामले में, जो संकट आज हमारे सामने उपस्थित है, इसको यदि दूर करना है और इस समस्या को हल करना है तो जो गांवों में बसने वाले किसान हैं और जो भारी कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं, उनको उस कर्ज से आपको मुक्त करना होगा जिससे वे उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकें और साथ ही साथ उसका उपभोग भी कर सकें। जब वे उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे और उसका उपभोग भी आप ही करेंगे तो उनको और दूसरे कर्ज की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

आज ६५ करोड़ रुपया फर्टिलाइजर्स खरीद पर, कृत्रिम खाद पर जो कि विदेशों से मंगाई जा रही है खर्च किया जा रहा है। बजाय इसके कि आप इतना रुपया इस पर खर्च करें अगर इसको रोक करके आप गांवों के अन्दर पड़े हुए कूड़े और कड़कट को इकट्ठा करके उसका कम्पोस्ट खाद बना दें और उस कम्पोस्ट खाद के लिए किसानों सबसिडी या सहायता दी जाए तो वहां रहने वाले लोगों के अन्दर कुछ प्रेरणा आ सकती है, कुछ उनके अन्दर उत्साह पैदा हो सकता है। ऐसा अगर किया जाए तो विदेशों से खाद मंगाने की या मिलों और कारखानों से खाद खरीदने की जरूरत आपको महसूस नहीं होगी। आपने कहा है कि यह जो ६५ करोड़ रुपया है यह रुपया विदेशों से प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो कुछ भी आश्वासन अभी आपको इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका में प्राप्त हो रहे हैं और आज जो बयान हमारे नियोजन मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है, जिसमें कि उन्होंने कुछ असफलता की बात कही है, उसको देखते हुए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि अमरीका वाले तथा दूसरे लोग यह सोच करके कि जो योजना है वह फेल हो रही है इसलिए क्यों कर्ज दिया जाए, वे कर्ज ही न दें, हमको डर मालूम पड़ता है कि जो भी कर्ज के आश्वासन मिले हैं कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उनको पूरा ही न किया जाए, विदेशों से जो पूंजी आने वाली है या विदेशों से जो कर्ज की राशि आने वाली है वह कहीं रुक न जाए। इस वास्ते मैं चाहूंगा कि आप विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर रह करके कोई योजना तैयार न करें। हम को अगर योजना को तैयार करना है, तो अपने साधनों के मुताबिक, अपनी शक्ति को देखते हुए ही तैयार करना है। 'तेते पांव पसारिये, जेती लम्बी सौर।' हमको उतने ही पांव पसारने चाहियें जितनी लम्बी चादर हो। लेकिन यहां पर बिल्कुल ही उल्टा होता है। सब से पहले यह देखा जाता है कि हमारा खर्चा कितना होगा, विभाग अपने अपने खर्चे को डिपार्टमेंट के पास भेजते हैं और जब सब खर्चे आ जाते हैं तब देखा जाता है कि हमारी आमदनी कितनी होगी। जब पता चलता है कि हमारी आमदनी कम होगी तो बाद में उतना कर्जा लाद दिया जाता है या टैक्स लगा दिये जाते हैं। ऐसा न करके सब से पहले देखा जाए कि हमारी आमदनी कितनी है और जितनी आमदनी हो, उसी के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए हमको खर्च भी करना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से आप

बजटिंग करेंगे, अगर आप आमदनी और खर्चे को देख करके प्लान बनायेंगे और देश को उस तरह से चलायेंगे तो यह बहुत मुमकिन है कि हम थोड़े दिनों के अन्दर उस योजना को जो कि बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है फिर भी वहीं हैं, आगे बढ़ा सकें और जो कमी है उसको दूर कर सकें।

खाद की बाबत मैं एक और दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर इन्सान से निकलने वाले मलमूत्र की जो शक्ति है वह एक मन अमोनियम सल्फेट के बराबर होती है। हमारे मुल्क के ८० प्रति इंसान देहातों में रहते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और विशेष कर हमारे नियोजन मन्त्री महोदय वह वैज्ञानिकों से अपील करें तथा कुछ नए वैज्ञानिक इस चीज को देखने के लिये नियुक्त करें कि देहातों और शहरों में नष्ट होने वाले मलमूत्र को खराब होने से कैसे बचाया जा सकता है और किस तरह से उसका पूरा पूरा उपयोग हो सकता है, इस पर विचार करें और उपाय सुझायें। अगर उसका अच्छी तरह से उपयोग किया गया तो मैं आपको बतला सकता हूं कि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

कृषि के साथ साथ मैं आबपाशी के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जब तक अच्छी सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं होगा, अन्न की पैदावार को बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता है। अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए यह जो भाखड़ा नंगल योजना आपने हाथ में ली है और जिसको दस वर्षों से आप बना रहे हैं तथा जिस पर आप अरबों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और जहां पर कभी बांध टूटता है, और कभी आपको घाटा पड़ता है, कभी वहां चोरी भी होती है उसको पकड़ते हैं और इतना होने पर तथा इतना रुपया खर्च कर चुकने के बाद आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि उसके उसके पूरा होने में अभी कितने वर्ष और लगेंगे, इसके बजाय आप छोटे छोटे कुएं बनवा करके और उन कुओं में रहट लगा करके हर सल दस लाख कुए गांव वालों को दें तो आपको पैदावार कई गुना बढ़ सकती है। एक कुएं से २० एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। इस हिसाब से अगर आप दस लाख कुएं बनवा दें तो दो करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई आसानी से हो सकती है। अगर इन छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया गया होता तो इन पिछड़े पिछले दस सालों में बीस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का इन्तिजाम हो गया होता। अब भी समय है कि इस पर गौर किया जाए और इसको अमल में लाया जाए।

योजना के बारे में एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि—

"अभी और जीता मरीजे मुहब्बत,
तबीबो तुम्हारी मुहब्बत ने मारा।"

ये जो आपकी दवायें हैं, ये जो आपकी अदायें हैं, ये सारे हिन्दुस्तान को मारती हुई चली जा रही हैं। इस वास्ते हमको बुनियादी तौर पर विचार करना है कि हिन्दुस्तान को नये ढांचे में ढालने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान को नये आधार पर बनाने के लिये हमें किस अर्थ व्यवस्था का सहारा लेना है। ऊपरी तौर पर अगर कोई योजना बनाई जाती है तो वह किसी काम की नहीं हो सकती है। हम ने योजना बनाते समय अमरीका की या दूसरे मुल्कों की नकल की है और इस तरह से नकल करके हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। हम को उस योजना को विकेन्द्रित आधार पर बनाना चाहिये था, उसका निर्माण करना चाहिये था और अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो यह योजना कामयाब हो सकती थी। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि योजना बनाने के पूर्व इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था कि बेकारी किस तरह से दूर की जा सकती है।

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लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि मुतवातिर हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है, और आज हालत यह है कि हमारे

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

मुल्क के अन्दर लगभग ७ करोड़ इन्सान बेकार हैं। इन ७ करोड़ इन्सानों को काम देने के लिये आप बड़ी बड़ी मिलें, शकर मिलें, कपड़ा मिलें, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के इस्पात कारखानें बना रहे हैं। ठीक है, लेकिन इन बड़ी बड़ी मिलों से ७ करोड़ इन्सानों का काम नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर हम शकर की मिल चलाते हैं तो एक मिल में १ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है और उस १ करोड़ रु० को खर्च करन के बाद आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा १,००० आदमियों को काम दे सकते हैं। इसी तरह से अगर एक कपड़ा मिल बिठाई जाय तो उस में २ करोड़ रु० लगता है लेकिन १,००० आदमियों से ज्यादा को काम नहीं मिल सकता है। आप बड़ी बड़ी मिलें बना कर बेकारी को दूर नही कर सकते हैं। इस लिये अगर आप छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों को शुरू करें, छोटे छोटे काम चलायें, तो उन से ज्यादा आदमियों को काम दे सकते हैं। इस लिये विकेन्द्रित अर्थनीति पर काम किया जाय तो उस से मुमकिन है कि बेकारी को दूर कर सकें और इस समस्या को सुलझा सकें।

श्री न देव स्नातक (अलीगढ़—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में कुछ बातें रखीं। यदि आप किसी भी देश के स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग को देखना है, तो सब से पहले आप को यह देखना होगा कि उस देश के रहने वालों का स्तर कैसा है। पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम ने जो लक्ष्य रखे थे, उन में हम ने बहुत कुछ कामयाबी प्राप्त की और बहुत सी चीजों में हम अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंच सके। परन्तु जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने करीब ४८ अरब रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया था। उस के बाद आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण उस में कुछ कमी कर दी गई और वह ४८ अरब रुपया घटा कर ४५ अरब कर दिया गया। फिर कुछ सरकारी महकमों में आवश्यकता समझी गई, माननीय मंत्री जी ने समझा, योजना आयोग के सदस्यों ने समझा कि कुछ सरकारी महकमों में हमें और काम करना चाहिये। इस लिये धन की राशि बढ़ गई और अब डेढ़ सौ करोड़ और बढ़ा दिया गया। इस तरह से अब द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल मिला कर साढ़े ४६ अरब रुपया रखा गया है। यदि इसी तरह से हम कुछ महीनों के बाद या एक साल के बाद अपनी योजना में वृद्धि करते गये तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह खर्च ५० अरब रुपयें तक पहुंच जायगा। मंत्री महोदय तथा आयोग के अन्य सदस्यों ने यह सोचा कि जो डेढ़ सौ रुपये की कमी है उस को पूरा किया जाये और उस के लिये उन्होंने दो तीन सुझाव रख कि उन के अनुसार रुपया लिया जाये। उस के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि ५० करोड़ रु० अल्प बचत योजना से लिया जाय, ३० करोड़ रु० जो सरकार के असम्बद्ध खर्च बढ़ गय हैं उन से काटा जाय और ६० करोड़ रु० नये टैक्सेशन से वसूल किया जाय। प्लैनिंग कमिशन की ओर से इस तरह के सुझाव रखे गये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले और दूसरे सुझाव तो माने जा सकते हैं, अल्प बचत योजना से और सरकार का जो असम्बद्ध खर्च है, उस में कमी करके तो रुपया वसूल किया जा सकता है, परन्तु तीसरा जो सुझाव है कि रुपया टैक्सेशन से वसूल किया जाय, देश में फैली हुई बेकारी और मन्दी के कारण उस का वसूल करना कठिन होगा। राज्य सरकारों को वैसे ही जो १४ करोड़ रु० जो करों से वसूल करना है, वह वसूल नहीं हो सका है, उस के ऊपर यदि यह ६० करोड़ रुपया और वसूल किया जायगा तो यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा जो हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग हैं ऐसे टैक्स लगाये जाने पर, उन के खिलाफ जनता

प्रोपैगैन्डा और एजिटेशन करने का उनको अवसर मिलेगा। और जो सुझाव मंत्री महोदय ने ६० करोड़ रुपये वसूल करने का रक्खा है वह कभी पूर्ण नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरा कहना यह है, और मैं समझता हूं कि अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि जो हमारी अल्प बचत योजना है, उस को ज्यादा क्रियाशील बनाया जाये और इस के साथ ही साथ जो हमारा टक्स वसूल करने का तरीका है उस को भी ठीक किया जाये। इस में सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि टैक्स वसूल करने के लिये जो लोग गांव में जाते हैं उन की वसूली का ढंग बहुत खराब है जिससे कि उन को पूरा धन वसूल नहीं हो पाता है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह अच्छे लोग रक्खे ताकि जो लोग आज गवर्नमेंट को टैक्स नहीं देते उन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा वसूल किया जाये। यदि आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि जनता के ऊपर भी बहुत बोझ नहीं पड़ेगा और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जिस के लिये कहा जा रहा है कि वह असफल हो रही है, हमें असफलता का मुंह नहीं देखना पड़ेगा।

हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कृषि के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव आप के सामने रखे, कुछ सदस्यों ने उद्योग धंधों के बारे में सुझाव रक्खे और कुछ ने शिक्षा के बारे में सुझाव रक्खे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। इसमें रहने वाले ८० फी सदी व्यक्ति किसान हैं। इसलिये हमारे यहां कृषि का जो स्तर है, वह बहुत ऊंचा होना चाहिये। आज कृषि के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकारें जो योजनायें बना रही हैं, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वे केवल पुस्तकों में ही रख दी जाती हैं। आज बड़े बड़े अफसर, जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, इसलिये कि उन को पैदल न चलना पड़े, किसी एक स्थान पर पहुंच जाते हैं। वे शहरों की थोड़ी बहुत बातें कभी कभी वहां के लोगों को बता भी देते हैं। लेकिन जो हमारे गांवों में रहने वाली जनता है वह कृषि के बारे में, जो अफसर कृषि के विशेषज्ञ कहे जाते हैं, उन से कहीं ज्यादा जानती है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ऐसे लोगों को भेजती है, जिसका फल यह होता है कि हमारी कृषि की जो उन्नति होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि इस पर जो खर्च हो रहा है उसे रोका जाये। भारत चूंकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है इसलिये उसी में कृषि की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये जिस से कि हमारे यहां अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सके और जो अरबों रुपया हम बाहर से अन्न मंगाने के लिये खर्च करते हैं उसे बचाया जाये ताकि अपनी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के खर्च में जो काट छांट हमें करनी पड़ रही है उस से हम बच सकें। आज हमारी सरकार अन्न के मामले में बहुत परेशान दिखाई पड़ती है और हम विदेशों को अपना पैसा अन्न मंगाने के लिये भेजते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि वह समय आये जब कि हमें इस मामले में अपना धन व्यय न करना पड़े। हम अपने देश को कृषि के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन्नतिशील बनायें ताकि हम अपने ही पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। एक ऐसा वक्त था जब कि हम दुनियां को अन्न और खाने की चीजों को देते थे, लेकिन आज हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमें इन चीजों को दूसरे देशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति का अन्त हो।

दूसरी चीज यह कही गई है कि उद्योग धंधों की उन्नति होनी चाहिये, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की उन्नति के लिये हमें कल कारखाने खोलने चाहियें। यह ठीक है कि आज देश के अन्दर बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, कहीं कोई बांध बन रहा है, कहीं नहरें खुद रही हैं, न मालूम कितने तरह के काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन जरूरत यह है कि राज्यों के अन्दर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों को आरम्भ किया जाय, जिलों के अन्दर और गांवों के अन्दर उन का प्रसार किया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि इसी तरह से हमारी जनता अपने पैरों

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

पर खड़ी हो सकेगी और आज जो अरबों रुपया खर्च कर के हम बाहर से चीजें मंगाते हैं उन को न मंगा कर अपने ही देश में पैदा कर सकेंगे।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह यह कि यह तो ठीक है कि आज हमारे बहुत से विभाग खुल गये और बहुत सी चीजें और कार्य हमारे देश के अन्दर चल रहे हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह तो ठीक है कि हमारा देश सदियों तक गुलाम रहा है और गुलामी के बाद हमको आजादी मिली है और इन १०, ११ वर्षों के दौरान में हमने देश में काफी तरक्की की। उसके साथ साथ हमारी सरकार भी यह चाहती है कि बहुत से उद्योग धंधे और बहुत से कल कारखाने इस देश में खोले और खुल भी गये हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इतनी चीजों को और इतने विस्तार को न बढ़ाया जाय जिससे कि उसको समेटने में भी परेशानी हो। थोड़ा थोड़ा करके चीजों को बढ़ाया जाय और जब उसमें पूर्णता प्राप्त हो जाय तब दूसरी दूसरी चीजें जनता के सामने रक्खी जांय। ऐसा न हो कि सैकड़ों चीजें एक साथ फैला दी जांय और उनको समेटने में परेशानी अनुभव हो मेरा प्लानिंग कमिशन के मेम्बरों कहना है कि वह योजनाओं को थोड़े रूप में और एक ऐसे आकर्षक ढंग से रखें जिससे कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे और हमारा जो रहन-सहन का स्तर है वह ऊंचा उठे। इसलिये माननीय मंत्री से यह कहना है कि वह इस देश में जो घरेलू छोटे मोटे उद्योग धंधे और कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी तरफ़ ध्यान दें और उनको प्रोत्साहन दें।

तीसरी बात जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है और वह यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप जानते हैं कि हमारा देश किसी जमाने में जगतगुरु कहा जाता था। दुनिया के दूसरे देश वाले यहां पर आते थे और यहां से विज्ञान आदि विषयों की चीजें सीख सीख कर जाते थे। आज दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि हमारे देशवासी दूसरे देशों में शिक्षा के लिये जाते हैं और वहां से बहुत सी चीजें सीख कर अपने देश में आते हैं। मेरा प्लानिंग कमिशन के मेम्बरों से यह कहना है कि वह अपने योजनाओं के अन्दर सबसे पहले इस देश की जो संस्कृति है जो यहां की शिक्षा है जो यहां का आदर्श है, उसकी ओर ध्यान दें ताकि उनका विस्तार ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस देश के अंदर हो जिससे ऐसा न हो कि दूसरे मुल्क वाले यह सोचें कि इन ११ वर्षों के बाद भी देश वहीं का वहीं है जहां कि वह अंग्रेजों के राज्य में था। जो अंग्रेजियत इस देश के अन्दर अंग्रेजों के शासन-काल में फैली, वह अंग्रेजियत आज हम देखते हैं कि हालांकि अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से चले गये हैं लेकिन उस अंग्रेजियत का यहां पर खूब बोलबाला है। ऐसा न हो कि आज हालांकि हम आजाद हो गये हैं लेकिन दूसरे देश वाले हम हिन्दुस्तानियों को गुलाम ही खयाल करें। हम चाहते हैं कि दूसरे लोग भी हमको आजाद समझें।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश ने पिछले कई वर्षों में काफी उन्नति की है और उसके कारण दूसरे देशवासी हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों को बड़ी इज्जत की निगाह से देखते हैं। लेकिन जब हम अपने देश के अन्दर निगाह डालते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि हर काम में जो भी यहां पर शुरू किये जाते हैं, जब तक विदेशी लोग यहां के देशवासियों को उनको सिखाते नहीं, तब तक हमारे लोग उन कामों को करने में असमर्थ रहते हैं। हमें बहुत कुछ उन कामों के लिये विदेशियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हमें स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है ताकि हम अपनी शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा कर सकें अपनी संस्कृति और अपने विचारों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस देश के अन्दर प्रचार और विस्तार कर

वर्ग। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह कहना है कि शिक्षा के बारे में वह ध्यान दें।

चौथी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि जो हमारे बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाई हैं आज वे हर तरीके से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में और अन्य क्षेत्रों में वे सवर्ण लोगों की अपेक्षा बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और उनका स्टैन्डर्ड बहुत नीचे गिर गया है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आयोग की आयोजना के अन्दर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिये ताकि जो पिछड़े कहे जाने वाले लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग जिनकी कि आबादी देश की कुल जन संख्या की आधे से ज्यादा है, उनकी हालत सुधारी जाय और ऐसा न हो कि वे वैसे के वैसे ही बैकवर्ड और पिछड़े हुये बने रहें। ऐसा न हो कि आप अपनी योजना के अन्दर अरबों रुपया खर्च करते रहें और वे नेगलेक्टेड लोग फिर भी नेगलेक्टेड रहें और उससे फ्रस्ट्रेट हो कर वे बहक जाय और सवर्ण जाति के लोगों का एक अलग दल बन जाय और यह नीचे गिरे हुये अछूत और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग अपना एक अलग दल बना लें और कहीं वे यह न सोचने लगें कि जब यह सरकार हमारी दशा सुधारने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देती तो फिर हम अपना कोई अलग ब्लाक क्यों न बना लें और उधर सवर्ण लोग अपना एक अलग दल बना लें। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की ऐसी मंशा कदापि नहीं है और न ही यहां के देशवासियों की ही ऐसी मंशा हो सकती है। लेकिन मैंने जिस खतरे की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है उस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये और इन लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार करना चाहिये और शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा करना चाहिये और उनके रहन सहन के स्तर को भी उन्नत करना चाहिये। यदि आप इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो मुझे आशा है कि हमारा देश सच्चे अर्थों में एक स्वतन्त्र और उन्नतिशील राष्ट्र कहलाने का अधिकारी होगा। भारत को आजादी मिलने के बाद इधर १०, ११ वर्षों में जो उसने योजनायें बनाई हैं और जिन पर उसने काम भी किया है वह सराहनीय है और मुझे आशा है कि अगर इसी तरह हम सावधान हो कर कार्य करते रहे और काम करने में जुटे रहे तो हमारे देश का स्टैन्डर्ड सब दृष्टियों से इतना ऊंचा हो जायगा कि जिससे अन्य देशवासी यह कहेंगे कि वह हिन्दुस्तान जो कि सैकड़ों वर्षों तक गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ा रहा, वह अब आजादी की सांस ले रहा है और वह हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठा हुआ नहीं है वरन् राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम में जुटा हुआ है और दुनिया की उन्नति में अपना भाग अदा कर रहा है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यही निवेदन है कि जिन दो, चार बातों की ओर मैंने उनका ध्यान दिलाया है उनकी ओर वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देंगे और ऐसा करने से मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को आप पूरा करना चाहते है उसको आप कामयाबी के साथ पूरा कर सकेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha. Shri U. C. Patnaik and Shri Naushir Bharucha will have a chance tomorrow.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad-Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I agree with my hon. friend Shri Morarka when he said that there cannot be any difference of opinion on the proposition that the Plan size is just the minimum size which is needed according to the needs of the country. The need of the country is to maintain at least the existing living standards of the people. The other day, the Prime Minister while addressing the Federation of Chambers of Commerce also said that if we have to maintain the existing standard of living, we will have to go in for a plan which will envisage an investment of the order of Rs. 4,000 crores at least. If we have to make any

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

sensible impression on the standard of living as is our intention and aim, we have got to add something more to it. Judging from this point of view, I do realise that the Plan is of the size which is required and it is unfortunate that on account of the situation which has developed, we are obliged to cut down the size of the Plan to some extent.

But, I am really sorry to find one thing. In May 1958, when the Planning Commission presented a Memo of appraisal and prospect of the Plan, they envisaged that there will be need for about Rs. 240 crores more, a shortfall in our resources. And yesterday again they presented us with a re-appraisal which shows that the shortfall is likely to be anything between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 crores. One wonders how many times the Planning Commission will go on revising its estimates. If we look at the estimates of the steel plants, we find that they have jumped from Rs. 350 to Rs. 495 crores, and I understand that the figure is likely to go up further to Rs. 510 crores. In respect of other projects also, there are such increases. Therefore, it leads me to think that the Planning Commission while preparing these projects, either does not go into the details, or a certain amount of reorientation is needed in the approach with regard to the preparation of the estimates for these plans. Otherwise, the country is faced with a situation which we can call a dilemma, where either you have to forego certain of your necessities and undergo certain hardships and sufferings, or you have got to fulfil the projects by cutting down certain other essential items of the Plan.

For instance, as the hon. Planning Minister said, there will be unfavourable reaction on the items of social services. Therefore, it will be my earnest submission to the Planning Minister that in preparing plans, some greater scrutiny and care ought to be shown, so that we will not be faced with one revision after another. I hope that this will be their final revision and there will be no further revision hereafter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

Amendments 15 and 18 shall also be deemed to have been moved. The hon. Members have intimated to me that they desire to move them.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that—

(1) Greater emphasis be laid on the production of food, securing a balanced diet for the peasant, technological development and provision for adequate and modern equipment and the transforming of agriculture into an industrial enterprise and the speedy scientific development thereof.

(2) First priority be given to agriculture and the allied industries, the second important place to the basic industries and the allied operations, and progress be speedily achieved therein.

(3) The third place be allotted to the consumers industries and other secondary industries and their modernisation and scientific development be taken up.

(4) Taking the national resources into consideration, the securing of new welfare services

and implementation of social development schemes be re-examined and the services and schemes not imperatively necessary, be postponed till the resources are available for their implementation."

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1958, is of opinion that—

(1) After the strain which the country has felt in trying to implement even the revised aspects of the Plan, the people must be enabled to feel the effects of their efforts, particularly in the welfare services of the State, and ways and means of Planning must be evolved, to bring this about.

(2) Contingencies of the influx of refugees, persistent natural calamities of floods and droughts etc. have given rise to conditions in various States, particularly in West Bengal which must be looked into and rectified as far as possible, so that the people feel reassured, and develop enthusiasm for the plan.

(3) Ways and means of attracting and earning more foreign exchange to India, through Tourism, Shipping, and exports, and conserving our own resources as regards food by effective conservation, increase of fisheries and horticulture and such like methods should be fully exploited."

18·03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 19th September, 1958.

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2332	Marks Sheets	7196
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2334	Quarters for Railway Workshop Employees	7197
2335	Konkan Railway in Maharashtra	7197-98
2336	Construction of a bridge near Miraj Station	7198
2337	Railway parcels congestion at Madras Central Station	7198-99
2338	Bridge on river Gandak	7199
2339	New Cooperative Credit Societies	7200-01
2340	Railway accidents	7202
2341	Central rice Committee	7203
2342	Irrigation works in Punjab	7203
2343	D-4 threshers and graders	7203-04
2344	Wheat from U.S.A	7204
2345	Conference of General Managers	7204
2346	Class IV Railway Employees	7205
2347	Thefts of Railway Property on Raipur-Waltair Railway Line	7205
2348	Traffic Offences	7205-06
2349	Opening of a Railway Station at Ramavaram	7206
2350	Concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates	7206-07
2351	Power House at Kilokri, Delhi	7207
2352	'C' Electricity Centre in India	7207-08
2353	Medical Colleges in Punjab	7208
2354	Minor irrigation in the C.D. Blocks	7208-09
2355	Cooperative sugar factories in Punjab	7209-10
2356	Fair price shops in Punjab	7210
2357	Staff in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	7219
2358	Staff in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	7211
2359	Staff in the Ministry of Transport and Communications	7213

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2360	Kolhapur Railway Station	7211—13
2361	Sugarcane	7213
2362	Gosadans	7213-14
2363	Khandsari Factories	7214-15
2364	Alarm chains of local Trains in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway	7215
2365	Smuggled watches	7215
2366	Houses in Amrit Kaur Puri, Delhi	7215-16
2367	Production of crystal sugar	7216-17
2368	Mathura Post Office	7217
2369	Aerodrome at Dehra Dun	7217-18
2370	Bridges over rivers in U.P.	7218-19
2371	Roads in Rural and Backward Areas	7219
2372	Telephone system in Assam	7220
2373	Ari Workshop of Central Railway	7220
2374	Posts of signallers on Northern Railway	7221
2375	Ore Traffic in Barajamda Sector on S.E. Railway	7221-22
2376	Passenger amenities	7223

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7223—25

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 751 dated the 30th August, 1958 making certain amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 758 dated the 29th August, 1958 containing the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 781 dated the 4th September, 1958.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 782 dated the 4th September, 1958.

(v) G.S.R. No. 783 dated the 4th September, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rajasthan Gram (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 787 dated the 7th September, 1958.

(2) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-Rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Air Lines Corporation for 1958-59.

(ii) Summary of Actual Capital Expenditure for 1956-57, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for 1958-59 of Indian Air Lines Corporation.

(iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air-India International Corporation for 1958-59.

(iv) Summary of Actuals for 1956-57 and Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for 1958-59 under Capital, of the Air-India International Corporation.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER 7225

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication from the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Gonda intimating the conviction of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee under section 188, I.P.C.

Subject	Columns
MOTION *RE* APPRAISAL AND PROSPECTS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.	7225-7394
Further discussion on the motion *re*: Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan continued.	
The discussion was not concluded	

Subject	Columns
AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1958—	
Further discussion on the Motion *re* : Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan and substitute motions thereto and further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (Amendment of sections 13 and 60 and omission of section 14) by Shri Jhulan Sinha and also consideration and passing of other Private Members' Bills.	